

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UNITED STATES

Conclusion of Secretary of State Haig's Visit	B 1
Meeting With Zhao Ziyang	B 1
16 June Banquet	B 1
Press Conference	B 2
Departure for Manila	B 3
XINHUA Notes Reagan Remarks on Relations With PRC	B 3
Reagan's Talks With Arab, Israeli Envoys Reported	B 4

### SOVIET UNION

RENMIN RIBAO Reports on Soviet Threat to Poland [16 Jun]	C 1
RENMIN RIBAO Denounces Soviet Letter to PZPR CC [16 Jun]	C 1

### NORTHEAST ASIA

Ji Pengfei Meets Korean Workers Party Delegation	D 1
Wan Li Meets Korean Journalists' Delegation	D 1
DPRK Army Ensemble Leaves Dandong for Home	D 1
DPRK's Chong Chun-ki Receives PRC Delegation	D 1
Li Xiannian Meets Japanese Youth Representative	D 2
Meeting With Liao Chengzhi	D 2
Bo Yibo Meets Japanese Prefectural Delegation	D 2
Ni Zhifu Meets Japanese Transport Workers	D 3
Kang Shien Meets With Japanese Oil Official	D 3
Liao Chengzhi Meets Former Japan Defense Official	D 3
Fujian Opens Sino-Japanese Joint Venture	D 3
Japanese Paper Cites Soviet Buildup in Far East	D 3
Japan Rejects Soviet Proposal on Nuclear Committee	D 4
Japan To Extend Development Loans to USSR	D 4
Japanese Source Comments on USSR Threat to Poland	D 4

### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC Rejects SRV Proposal on Resuming Talks [AFP]	E 1
Vietnamese Envoy Holds Beijing Press Conference	E 1
Border Provocations Denounced [Hanoi]	E 1
UN Kampuchea Conference Rejected [AFP]	E 1
Possible U.S. Pressure on SRV [AFP]	E 2
Briefs: Philippine Reception; Amity Group in Australia	E 2

### WESTERN EUROPE

Huang Hua Sees Off Cypriot Foreign Minister	G 1
French Team To Revive Talks on Nuclear Plant [AFP]	G 1
Mitterrand Warns Soviets Not To Intervene in Poland	G 1
PCI's L'UNITA Criticizes CPSU Letter to PZPR	G 2
CCP Delegation Reportedly To Visit Italian CP [ANSA]	G 2

British Journal Views SRV as USSR's Surrogate	G 3
British Party Leaders Urge Arms Limitation	G 3
XINHUA Roundup on British Nationality Bill	G 4
Belgium Refutes PRAVDA Attack on Foreign Policy	G 5
Turkey Sets Up Security Belt in Black Sea	G 5

## EASTERN EUROPE

Romanian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit	H 1
15 June Banquet	H 1
Talks With Huang Hua	H 2
Meeting With Zhao Ziyang	H 2
Gu Mu Meeting	H 3
Talks With Deng Xiaoping	H 3
XINHUA: Western Spying Exposed in Poland	H 3

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Three More Charged With Spying for Taiwan [AFP]	K 1
KYODO: Official Confirms Start of CCPCC Plenum	K 1
Peng Chong Reassignment [KYODO]	K 1
BANYUETAN Cited on Wrongly Labeled Persons	K 1
Discipline Commission Criticizes Yunnan Leaders	K 2
Documentary Film Marks CCP's 60th Anniversary	K 3
XINHUA Editor Cites Newsletter on 'General's Wife'	K 4
RENMIN RIBAO Describes Mao's Activities in Xingguo [11 Jun]	K 5
Comment on Main Contradictions in Society [HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 20 May]	K 12
Army Paper Cited on People's Love for Border Troops	K 20

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Jiangsu Vice Governor on Learning From Shanghai [HONGQI 16 May]	O 1
Nanjing PLA's Guo Linxiang at Theater Festival	O 3
Bai Rubing Sees CPPCC Inspection Team in Shandong	O 3
DAZHONG RIBAO on Responsibility System, Socialism [17 Jun]	O 4
AFP Reports Demonstrators, Police Clash in Shanghai	O 5
Shanghai Continues Work on New Petrochemical Plant	O 5
Officials Attend Shanghai Naval Review 16 Jun	O 6

## NORTH REGION

Beijing Completes District, County Party Congresses	R 1
Jin Ming Attends Hebei Industry Conference Opening	R 1
Nei Monggol Criticizes Former Model Commune	R 2
Shanxi Military District Holds Parade 5 Jun [SHANXI RIBAO 6 Jun]	R 3
Shanxi Province Issues Circular on Training Cadres [SHANXI RIBAO 20 May]	R 3

## NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin Surveys Staff, Worker Economic Situation	S 1
Liaoning Official Urges Attack on Escaped Criminals	S 1
Briefs: Heilongjiang Soybean Sowing; Heilongjiang Insect Circular; Jilin Minority Visiting Group; Jilin Consumer Goods; Liaoning Counterfeit Case; Liaoning Rice Transplantation	S 2

## TAIWAN

Foreign Ministry on U.S. Decision To Sell Arms to PRC [AFP]	V 1
CHINA POST Editorial on U.S. Need for Sealift [12 Jun]	V 2
Saudi Paper Interviews Premier Sun on U.S. Relations [CHINA POST 9 Jun]	V 3

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TA KUNG PAO on Conclusion of Sino-U.S. Talks [17 Jun]	W 1
HONGQI Article on Mao Zedong Thought Cited [TA KUNG PAO 17 Jun]	W 1
TUNGHSIANG To Suspend Publication After This Issue [TUNGHSIANG 16 Jun]	W 3

CONCLUSION OF SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG'S VISIT

## Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW161224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang met Alexander Haig, secretary of state of the United States, and his party at Purple Light Pavilion in Zhongnanhai here this afternoon.

In a friendly atmosphere, Premier Zhao described to the American guests the present political and economic situation in China and exchanged views with them about issues of mutual interest.

Mr Haig handed to Premier Zhao a letter from President Reagan and invited the Chinese premier, on behalf of the American President, to visit the United States at a time convenient for him.

Premier Zhao accepted the invitation with pleasure and extended an invitation, on behalf of the Chinese Government, to President Reagan to visit China when it is convenient for him.

## 16 June Banquet

OW161803 Beijing XINHUA in English 1747 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared at a return banquet he gave here tonight that the United States under President Reagan's leadership is resolved to further expand cooperation between the U.S. and China in accordance with the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations. He expressed the conviction that the prospects for bilateral relations between the two countries are bright.

Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua said, "The establishment and development of our friendly relations are not only in the interests of the two peoples, but also of great significance to world peace and stability." Huang Hua said, "It has always been our view that the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the five principles of peaceful coexistence are the cornerstone of our bilateral relations. Not only must we protect this cornerstone with great care, we must also prove with our own actions that it can stand tests. This point can never be overstressed."

Mr Haig said in his toast that American and Chinese policies are both rooted in an objective appraisal of strategic realities. His discussions with Chinese leaders have confirmed that their appraisals of the international situation "are indeed very similar," he said.

On bilateral relations between the United States and China, Mr Haig said that the relations are based on mutual respect. He expressed the conviction that "with patience and farsighted statesmanship the differences history has bequeathed us can be peacefully resolved."

Discussing international situation, Mr Haig said that in the 1980's the prospects for a world order based on equality and mutual respect among nations are under challenge. From one end of Asia to the other--in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Middle East; in Europe; in Africa; in Central America and the Caribbean, the hard-won independence of smaller nations is in jeopardy. He said, "Our talks have shown that Americans and Chinese can work together to oppose efforts by other nations to achieve global or regional hegemony. It is imperative that we continue to consult closely with each other, as well as with our respective friends and allies. The United States is committed to do so."



Haig said, "During my visit I assured China's leaders that we intend to develop our relations in accordance with the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between us." He said, "On many of the key international issues of the day our policies and positions complement each other and are very closely aligned. We share the conviction that the future of Poland, Afghanistan and Kampuchea must be determined by the peoples of those countries. Where aggression has occurred we stand together with the peoples of the occupied nations in demanding an immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces."

He said, "I am confident that China--and the United States--will do what is necessary to ensure that independent nations--great and small--can pursue their aspirations for a better life in peace. These talks have advanced our ability to coordinate our efforts in every sphere to this end."

"I will bring this important message to the next stop on my journey--the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations." The ASEAN countries seek a region free of great power rivalry, a goal supported by both the United States and China, he said. "China and United States share with them a common determination to preserve the peace of the Asian/Pacific region."

"Finally, I will report to the President and to our allies and friends that U.S.-China relations are strong and improving."

Huang Hua said in his toast, during the talks in the past three days, "each side frankly expounded its views on the global situation and on major international issues. We are very glad to have had the opportunity of hearing the secretary's authoritative explanations of the foreign policies of President Ronald Reagan and his administration."

"Although our two sides do not entirely share the same views," Huang Hua said, "we are satisfied to find that both are deeply aware of the great responsibility our two countries shoulder in defending world peace and security in the current turbulent international situation. Both sides stress the need for China and the United States to increase consultations and coordination between themselves as well as with other countries while taking actions, with each proceeding from its own position."

Speaking of Sino-American relations, Huang Hua said, "Our two sides also had an intensive exchange of views on Sino-U.S. relations. We reviewed the progress of our bilateral relations and explored ways to further our amicable cooperation in various fields. The Chinese Government sincerely shares the hope as expressed by his excellency on behalf of President Reagan that our two sides will work together to advance the Sino-U.S. relations even further."

Huang Hua said General Haig's visit, though short, "has helped to deepen our mutual understanding and yielded positive results." He warmly congratulated Mr Haig on his successful visit.

#### Press Conference

OW161909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said at a press conference here tonight that his present visit to China was unusually productive, unusually significant, unusually successful.

He said his talks with Chinese leaders showed a large measure of agreement on many important international and regional issues. He said much of their discussions focused on the challenges posed by the Soviet Union and its proxies in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, particularly the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. "We share the common determination to prevent the pressure of other events from deflecting attention away from these twin strategic challenges," Haig said. "Our objectives coincide in our resolve to press for a complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from Afghanistan and Kampuchea."

Haig said it is necessary to make sure that Pakistan has the ability to defend itself as a nonaligned country.

Speaking of bilateral relations, Haig said: "Regarding Taiwan, I explained that the unofficial relationship which has characterized the contacts between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan since the normalization of our relations with the People's Republic of China will be continued, and this was understood."

Haig said he underscored the U.S. intention to promote the evolution of bilateral relations with China on the basis of the principles embodied in the joint communique on normalization. "We discussed a number of specific ways in which cooperation can be expanded to our mutual benefit. I conveyed the President's intent to treat the People's Republic as a friendly nation with which the United States is not allied but with which it shares many interests."

He said that the U.S. intends to introduce legislation amending U.S. laws which lumped the People's Republic of China with the Soviet Union. He said he outlined some changes in export control procedures which he hoped will facilitate the expansion of trade with China.

Haig listed a number of specific results from his present visit:

--China and the U.S. agreed to hold the second joint economic committee meeting which will be headed by Treasury Secretary Regan and Vice-Premier Bo Yibo;

--A separate U.S.-PRC commission on commerce and trade will be established;

--The U.S. and China agreed that exchanges between their defense establishments will continue to expand. Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, will bring a delegation to the United States this August for further discussions on details.

#### Departure for Manila

OW170746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig, Mrs Haig and their party left here for Manila today at the end of their visit to China. They were seen off at the airport by Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chai Zemin, Chinese ambassador to the United States and J. Stapleton Roy, interim charge d'affairs of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

#### XINHUA NOTES REAGAN REMARKS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW170145 Beijing XINHUA in English 0135 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Washington, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--President Reagan said here today that the United States has wanted to improve relations with the People's Republic of China and the lifting of restrictions on arms sales to China "is a normal part of the process of improving our relations there."

Reagan was responding to a question put to him at a press conference here today on Secretary of State Alexander Haig's announcement in China that there will be a loosening up of previous restrictions on arms sales to China.

"All we have done is," Reagan said, "we've wanted, and I've said for a long time, to improve relations with them, move them to the same status of many other countries and not necessarily military allies of ours, in making certain technology and defensive weapons available to them, and I think this is a normal part of the process of improving our relations there."

Asked how that would affect U.S. relationship with Taiwan and if this moves the U.S. to or away from Taiwan, Reagan answered, "No, and I have not changed my feelings about Taiwan. We have an act, a law, called the Taiwan Relations Act that provides for defensive equipment being sold to Taiwan as well as other things in the relationship and I intend to live up to the Taiwan Relations Act."

#### REAGAN'S TALKS WITH ARAB, ISRAELI ENVOYS REPORTED

OW120832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--President Reagan met five Arab ambassadors this afternoon and then had a separate meeting with the Israeli ambassador over the extraordinarily delicate situation in the Middle East. It appeared that neither side was satisfied with the U.S. reaction to the Israeli raid on the nuclear facility in Iraq.

The Arab ambassadors from Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, the Sudan and Bahrain asked the United States to take a firm attitude toward Israel. The Sudanese ambassador made it clear after the meeting that President Reagan told them that he was "as shocked and disappointed" as they were. The ambassadors expressed their feeling to the President that they appreciated the measures being taken by the United States up to now, but believed that these measures "do not address the basic core of the problem of forcing Israel to abide by international law." The whole world and especially the Arab world is awaiting in anticipation that actions can be taken, he said.

President Reagan was reported to have told the ambassadors that he understood their concern and wanted them to be aware of the U.S. commitments to the furtherance of the peace process in the Middle East.

The Israeli ambassador asked President Reagan to reconsider the decision he made yesterday to suspend delivery of the F-16 fighter bombers to Israel. President Reagan reportedly told the ambassador he was doing what he thought necessary to be done but assured him that the United States will continue to carry out commitments to Israel.

The Israeli raid on Iraq continued to generate heated debate in this country. Many press comments condemned the Israeli raid and Israel's "outright act of aggression." THE SUN in Baltimore said today Washington should hold Israel to account for the breach of the agreement which limits the use of American military equipment to self-defense. A commentary in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR yesterday called the Israeli action a "dangerous precedent" and rebuffed Israel's claim of "self-defense."

A commentary by James Reston carried in the New York TIMES yesterday noted that the violence in the Middle East "has encouraged the Russians to believe that they can now come back into the Middle East with more modern weapons as the defenders of the Arab states." The commentary observed, "This will be the first real test of the administration's Middle East policy of building a barrier to Soviet influence in that area."

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON SOVIET THREAT TO POLAND

HK161246 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 81 p 6

[Report: "The Soviet Union Continues To Threaten Military Intervention in Poland"]

[Text] According to reports, Western observers universally hold that the Soviet Union will not be reconciled to its defeat in wantonly interfering in the 11th plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and it will exert various kinds of new pressure, including threats of military intervention, on Poland before the PZPR holds its 9th special congress.

Shortly before and after the PZPR held its 11th plenum of the Central Committee, the Soviet Union continuously issued military threats to Poland. From 28 May to 13 June, the Soviet Union published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 news items about "training" carried out by the Soviet Army stationed in the four countries in Eastern Europe. They included reports and photos of "military training" carried out by forces of the three Soviet military districts near Poland and Soviet forces stationed in Poland and how they had strengthened their "preparation for action."

What is conspicuous is a report entitled "Out of Demands of the Situation" published on the 11th in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. It stressed that the internal situation in Poland is complicated and tense and it stressed resolute counterattack on "the counterrevolutionary forces." The report quoted a Polish officer asserting, "Military discipline and training should not be slackened in the least. Strict military discipline, preparedness for action, internationalism and friendship with the Soviet Army are especially needed under the present situation."

On the same day when the 11th session of the Central Committee of the PZPR opened, TASS transmitted with ulterior motives an article of Vietnam's NHAN DAN clamoring that the Polish "counterrevolutionaries" wanted to "undermine the Warsaw Pact," "thus upsetting the balance in Europe" and "giving rise to the possibility of military conflict." A comment by REUTER holds that by this means the Soviet Union suggests for the first time that "instability in Poland" might lead to "the danger of military conflict between the East and the West."

Moscow's diplomatic officials in the West also hold that if the Kremlin considers that it has to intervene in Poland, it has the pretext that a military action by the Soviet Union is in conformity with the interest of Europe's security and peace.

On 13 June, U.S. State Department spokesman (Stockman) predicted, before the "ninth congress" of the PZPR opens next month, the Warsaw Pact will carry out a military exercise in Poland or near it. He said, the United States "will follow closely this kind of activity (of the Warsaw Pact) as related to the Polish situation and see what degree and scale it will reach." According to an AP report, a well-informed official of the State Department said on the 12th, the military forces of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are still highly prepared for action and can take action "the moment they receive orders."

RENMIN RIBAO DENOUNCES SOVIET LETTER TO PZPR CC

HK161200 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 81 p 6

[Commentator's article: "A Wanton Intervention"]

[Text] The recently held 11th plenum of the 8th PZPR Central Committee adopted resolutions which affirmed the party's reform, the democratization of social life and the promotion of economic progress.



The plenum also reaffirmed that the practice of using political methods to solve social conflict should be regarded as the general line of the party's actions. The resolutions adopted by the plenum have been extensively supported by people of all walks of life in Poland.

An important subject for discussion at the plenum of the PZPR was to discuss the CPSU Central Committee's letter to the PZPR Central Committee. In this letter, the CPSU Central Committee expressed its strong dissatisfaction over the situation in Poland and sharply criticized the Polish party. It called on the "healthy forces in Poland to strike back at the class enemy and to struggle against the counterrevolutionary influence." Since the POLISH PRESS AGENCY published the full text of this letter, public indignation has mounted throughout Poland. This is a matter of course, because Soviet interference in Poland's affairs can no longer be tolerated.

As well known to all, after the sixth plenum of the PZPR adopted a line of reform and consultation, the Polish party and people firmly believed that they could solve the problems in Poland in accordance with the established guiding principle despite numerous difficulties. However, in its letter, the CPSU Central Committee showed its "concern" over the "tendencies" of reforms in Poland's political and economic fields. It also accused the Polish party of "turning a deaf ear" to its previous warnings. It slandered the Polish party's guiding principle of consultation as "making endless concessions to the anti-socialist forces and their excessive demands." The CPSU Central Committee even assailed by name the present leaders of the Polish party and government saying that they had implemented a "policy of concession and compromise" toward the "enemy." Poland is an independent sovereign state. Should its domestic and foreign policies not be worked out by the Polish authorities, rather than formulated in accordance with the will of the Soviet leading clique? If it were not an out-and-out hegemonist move, what then could it have been?

Moreover, the letter of the CPSU Central Committee wantonly interfered in the internal affairs of the PZPR and accused the election of party delegates now in progress of "being increasingly influenced by forces hostile to socialism." The Brezhnev clique put on the airs of a "father party" and has ordered the Polish party about. This arbitrary act once again exposes the lies of the Soviet leaders that all members in their "socialist great community" are equal.

What was particularly overbearing was that the CPSU Central Committee went so far as to say with certainty that the situation in Poland threatened the "interest and common security" of the "entire great community" and that there would be no guarantee of Poland's "independence, sovereignty and borders" without Soviet defense. The obvious fact, however, is that the threat to Poland's independence, sovereignty and borders today is coming precisely from Soviet military intervention. The words of the CPSU Central Committee can only be construed as a move to prepare the public for a Soviet invasion of Poland. It even reaffirmed threateningly that the Soviet Union "will never abandon socialist Poland and fraternal Poland which is in trouble." Such a clamor was exactly the same at that uttered on the eve of the Soviet Union's armed intervention of Czechoslovakia 13 years ago!

It is obvious that such a threatening letter sent by the CPSU Central Committee is intended to exert pressure on the Polish party and people in an attempt to influence the Polish situation and to prevent Poland from moving toward reform. However, as pointed out by international public opinion, the Kremlin's wanton act of intervention in the Polish affairs would never achieve any other results except to further lay bare its hegemonist features.

The Chinese people have always advocated that Polish affairs should be solved by the Polish people themselves. Any outside interference is not allowed and should be opposed by the justice-holding countries and people throughout the world. We resolutely support the Polish people's just struggle in defending their country's independence and the right to keep the initiative in their hands. Those who believe that they can rule the fate of the Polish people and run amok will only lift a rock and smash their own toes.



Ji PENGFEI MEETS KOREAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION

OW141552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial conversation here tonight with a delegation from the Korean Workers Party led by Kwon Sang-man, deputy director of a department under the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party. Present on the occasion were Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, and Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

After the meeting, Ji Pengfei gave a dinner in honor of the Korean visitors. After arriving in Beijing on June 3 for a friendly visit, the delegation have toured Guanzhou, Hangzhou and Shanghai.

WAN LI MEETS KOREAN JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION

OW151535 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a delegation from the Korean newspaper, NODONG SINMUN, led by its first editor-in-chief Chong Ha-chon in the Great Hall of the People today.

Wan Li, also a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said, "We are working seriously to sum up our experience of the past three decades to further unify the thinking of the party and the people." With this done, he said, China will embark on a new period of development. Explaining China's economic readjustment, Wan Li said it is aimed at aligning economic construction with China's actual conditions and helping the leadership avoid errors. "In the light of China's actual conditions," he said, "We have decided to slow the growth of heavy industry and give priority to agriculture and light industry."

Present at the meeting were Qin Chuan and Wang Ruoshui, deputy editors-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Son Yong-song, special correspondent of NODONG SINMUN stationed in Beijing.

The Koreans have toured Beijing, Kunming, Xishuangbanna, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Shaoxing and Guilin. They are scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

DPRK ARMY ENSEMBLE LEAVES DANDONG FOR HOME

SK111344 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] After completing its performances in China, the DPRK People's Army ensemble left Dandong for home this afternoon. (Xing Shiwen), deputy secretary of the Dandong Municipal CCP Committee and mayor, saw the group off at the station. This group gave some 20 colorful performances in Shenyang, Beijing and Shanghai Municipalities.

At 0730 this morning this ensemble arrived in Dandong Municipality by train to give its last performance before winding up its visit to China. Despite their tiring journey, the entertainers went to the performance hall as soon as they arrived. Their vocal and dance programs full of national flavor have been seen by more than 10,000 citizens.

DPRK'S CHONG CHUN-KI RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

OW091730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice-premier of the Administration Council, received and had a cordial talk this morning with Lin Mohan, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, (CFLAC), and the CFLAC delegation he heads.

Since their arrival in Pyongyang on May 29, the delegation members have visited a feature film studio, an art school and the fine arts museum, and exchanged experience with their Korean friends at forums. They also visited Panmunjom. The delegation is scheduled to leave for home on June 10.

#### LI XIANNIAN MEETS JAPANESE YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE

OW080818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met in the Great Hall of the People today with a delegation from the Japan-China youth Training Association. The delegation is led by Shinsaku Hogen, vice-president and secretary-general of the association and an advisor to the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

In the conversation, Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian and Mr Shinsaku Hogen shared the same view that further promotion of the friendship between the two countries would contribute to peace in Asia and the world. Li Xiannian expressed his appreciation of the association's work in developing friendship between the youth of Japan and China. He hoped that Chinese and Japanese youth would continue their good relations. Also present at the meeting were Liu Weiming, vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, and Yoshiya Kato, minister of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing.

#### Meeting With Liao Chengzhi

OW081633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with a Japanese delegation from the Japan-China Youth Training Association led by Shinsaku Hogen, vice-president and secretary-general of the association, and advisor to the Japanese Foreign Ministry. The meeting took place at the Great Hall of the People here. Liu Weiming, vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, and Yoshiya Kato, minister of the Japanese Embassy here, were present at the meeting.

#### BO YIBO MEETS JAPANESE PREFECTURAL DELEGATION

OW081638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--Bo Yibo, vice premier of the State Council, met here this afternoon with a delegation from Shizuoka Prefecture of Japan to discuss economic issues. The delegation is headed by Inoue Koichi, chairman of the Shizuoka medium-small sized enterprise committee.

Bo Yibo said the conscientious discussion between the delegation and the International Trade Research Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Trade on economic issues of the two countries will help promote economic cooperation on a sound basis. The vice premier also gave a brief account of China's current economic readjustment. He stressed that cooperation between medium-and-small-sized enterprises of the two countries has a good future in particular.

Inoue Koichi said that China's national economic readjustment seems to be a step of retreat, but in essence it represents two steps forward. "The readjustment will surely yield remarkable results," he said.

Meng Qingyu, deputy director of the International Trade Research Institute, was present at the meeting.

NI ZHIFU MEETS JAPANESE TRANSPORT WORKERS

OW111536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, today met and had a cordial talk with a visiting delegation from the All-Japan Council of Transport Workers' Unions led by President Ichio Yoshioka. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

KANG SHIEN MEETS WITH JAPANESE OIL OFFICIAL

OW141548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shien met this afternoon with Hisatsugu Tokunaga, president of the Japan Oil Public Corp, and his party at the Great Hall of the People here. They had a cordial talk on further strengthening China-Japan cooperation in petroleum exploration and development. Present at the meeting was Qin Wencai, vice-minister of the Petroleum Industry and deputy general manager of the China National Petroleum Corporation. The Japanese guests arrived here on June 12.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS FORMER JAPAN DEFENSE OFFICIAL

OW131532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with and feted here this evening Hiroomi Kurisu, former chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the Self-Defence Forces of Japan, his wife and his party. Present on the occasion was Sun Pinghua, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

FUJIAN OPENS SINO-JAPANESE JOINT VENTURE

OW091246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Fuzhou, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--A Sino-Japanese joint venture, the Fujian Hitachi Television Company LTD, opened yesterday under the terms of a December agreement in Fuzhou, capital of east China's Fujian Province. The company will produce 90,000 black-and-white TV sets and 20,000 color TV sets by the end of this year and reach an annual capacity of 380,000 sets by 1983.

At a meeting yesterday, Zhang Yi, deputy governor of Fujian, said the joint venture was only the beginning of economic and technical cooperation between the province and the Japanese company. Such cooperation would be expanded and strengthened in the future. Foreign firms, businessmen, Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots would be welcome to cooperate with his province, he said. Preferential treatment, he said, will apply in both the Huli export processing zone and the Xiamen (Amoy) special economic zone.

JAPANESE PAPER CITES SOVIET BUILDUP IN FAR EAST

OW091230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN today quoted a Japanese source as saying that the Soviet ground force in the Far East has increased its strength by five to eight divisions in the past year. The Soviets have also set up a new military command on the Kuyeh Island and the Soviet troops stationing on the Japanese northern territories will be put under this command, the source said.

I. 17 Jun 81

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

He noted that new ships have been added to the Soviet Navy in the Far East in recent years and new-type fighter planes have been deployed, thus heightening combat capabilities of the Soviet forces in the Far East. The number of helicopters in the area has doubled in the past five years, reaching 1,000.

The source believed that the new deployment of the Soviet forces in the Far East shows that its military posture "is being changed from a defensive into an offensive one."

JAPAN REJECTS SOVIET PROPOSAL IN NUCLEAR COMMITTEE

OW101344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1329 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Japan yesterday turned down a Soviet proposal for establishing an "international committee of scientists for preventing nuclear destruction," according to a report of Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN today. This proposal was raised to the Japanese Government by the Soviet ambassador here D. Polyanskiy when he called on Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Masuo Takashima at the Foreign Ministry. Takashima noted: "Japan does not know the intention of the Soviet Union in putting forth the proposal now. In view of the Soviet military buildup in the Far East, we can see that its deeds do not match its words."

JAPAN TO EXTEND DEVELOPMENT LOANS TO USSR

OW110746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--Japan agreed yesterday to extend 208.8 billion yen (\$920 million) in official loans to the Soviet Union for the development of two resource projects in Siberia. Tokyo SHIMBUN reports today that the money, which is to be provided by Japan's export-import bank to the Soviet foreign trade bank, is intended to be used on the Soviet purchase of Japanese equipment for use on the Far East timber development project and the south Yakutsk coal-coking project.

The paper reports that Japan broke its loan talks with the Soviet Union early last year, when its government imposed economic sanctions, and resumed them last September when Japan relaxed its sanctions. The talks however did not proceed smoothly because of disagreements over loan conditions, including the interest and repayment period. The two sides reached final agreement last December and signed it yesterday.

JAPANESE SOURCE COMMENTS ON USSR THREAT TO POLAND

OW120746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--That there is an increased danger of Soviet military intervention in Poland, considers a Japanese Foreign Ministry source yesterday evening. Analysing the abruptly aggravated tension in Poland following the Soviet Communist Party's warning letter to the Polish United Workers' party, he stated: "This situation is very similar to that before the Soviet armed invasion of Czechoslovakia in the year 1968."

The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN today reports that the same Foreign Ministry source also notes that the condemnation the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is directed towards the Polish party on the eve of its Central Committee's emergency meeting. Its warning and condemnation is directed to the present leadership of the Polish party and not to the Solidarity Trade Union as formerly.



PRC REJECTS SRV PROPOSAL ON RESUMING TALKS

OW160958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (AFP)--China today turned down a recent Vietnamese proposal to resume negotiations on their bilateral dispute suspended in December 1979. Casting doubt on the sincerity of the Vietnamese offer made last Saturday, an official Chinese spokesman said "It is clear that Vietnamese authorities make this offer to attract attention to them and dupe world public opinion."

Begun after the inconclusive Sino-Vietnamese border war in February-March 1979, the negotiations were suspended after 5 sessions in Hanoi and another 10 here proved fruitless. The bilateral discussions involves the question of ethnic Chinese refugees expelled by Vietnam and border incidents.

Observers note that this new Chinese refusal comes less than one month before the opening in New York of a United Nations-sponsored international conference on Cambodia and coincides with mounting tension along the border between the two countries.

VIETNAMESE ENVOY HOLDS BEIJING PRESS CONFERENCE

Border Provocations Denounced

OW161117 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] The Vietnamese ambassador to China called a press conference in Beijing on Monday to introduce the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's note to its Chinese counterpart and the proposals made at the fourth conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The Vietnamese ambassador said, the situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border remains tense because of repeated Chinese armed provocations against Vietnam. He sternly denounced China for rejecting negotiations with Vietnam while claiming that it wants to solve all problems through negotiations. Rejecting negotiations, said the Vietnamese ambassador, only means maintaining tension and hostility at variance with the interests and aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

Regarding the proposals made at the fourth conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the Vietnamese ambassador said, these proposals are the correct way to solve the issues of peace, stability and cooperation in that region. All attempts to intervene in the internal affairs of Kampuchea will be defeated. All solutions imposed on Kampuchea are unacceptable and all pressures on Vietnam will be in vain.

The Vietnamese ambassador pointed out that to support the Pol Pot regime or any disguised forms of that regime is to run counter to the Kampuchean people's aspirations. It is unjust and immoral, he added.

UN Kampuchea Conference Rejected

OW152339 Hong Kong AFP in English 2325 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (AFP)--Vietnam's ambassador to China said here today that his country would not participate in any negotiations on Cambodia that may be proposed at an international conference scheduled to assemble on July 13 in New York. Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh rejected any initiative on the subject by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)--which groups Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand.

Mr Vinh told a press conference that the ASEAN members were promoting "interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia."



"Pressures on Vietnam will be futile," Mr Vinh replied to questions about an ASEAN initiative to set up a "working group" at the international conference to negotiate with Vietnam.

Hanoi has already refused to participate in the conference, which will be held under United Nations auspices.

#### Possible U.S. Pressure on SRV

OW161044 Hong Kong AFP in English 1036 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (AFP)--The United States may resort to "military pressure" on Vietnam, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge said here today. Mr Holdridge, who is accompanying U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on his current three-day visit to China, said at a luncheon sponsored by the American Club of Beijing: "The United States is going to exert political, economic and if necessary, military pressure on Vietnam."

Mr Holdridge also said Mr Haig would attend the United Nations-sponsored international conference on Cambodia scheduled to open in New York July 13.

Vietnam, its Indochinese allies (Laos and Cambodia) and the Soviet bloc have made it clear that they will not take part in the New York conference. Instead the Hanoi-led Indochinese bloc has repeated its counter-proposal for regional talks or "consultations" with the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN, which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand).

Mr Holdridge voiced hope that foreign ministers of ASEAN, China and Japan, the main instigators of the conference, would be all present in New York on July 13.

Replying in advance to Mr Holdridge's words, Vietnamese Ambassador to China Nguyen Trong Vinh had meanwhile told a press conference yesterday that Vietnam would not bow to any pressure.

#### BRIEFS

PHILIPPINE RECEPTION--Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Romualdo A. Ong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines and Mrs Ong gave a reception here today on the occasion of the 83rd anniversary of the proclamation of Philippine independence. Among the guests were Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 12 Jun 81 OW]

AMITY GROUP IN AUSTRALIA--Melbourne, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--The five-member delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries headed by its President Wang Bingnan left here for home today after a visit to Australia. Yesterday the delegation called on state premier of Victoria, L.H.S. Thompson. They visited the Royal Melbourne Institution of Technology and the glass factory. The Chinese delegation also visited Canberra, Sydney and Hobart after they arrived in Australia on May 31. In Canberra, the delegation called on Australian Administrator (Acting Governor-General) Stanley Charles Burbury and Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 11 Jun 81 OW]

HUANG HUA SEES OFF CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

OW121236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis, Mrs Lelia Rolandhis and their party left here by air for a tour of Shanghai and Hangzhou this afternoon.

They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

FRENCH TEAM TO REVIVE TALKS ON NUCLEAR PLANT

OW121455 Hong Kong AFP in English 1444 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (AFP)--A French team is currently here to revive negotiations with officials of the Chinese Electricity Ministry and the First Ministry of Mechanical Industry on construction of a French nuclear power plant in China's southern Guangdong Province.

The team, comprising executives of the engineering firm Alsthom/Atlantique and the state-owned Electricity de France (EDF), has been pressing the Chinese to buy a complete French-built nuclear power complex since its arrival here Monday.

Last October then French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing announced here that Beijing and Paris had reached an "agreement in principle" for construction of two French nuclear power stations in China under generous French financial terms. But since then there have been conflicting reports on the status of nuclear energy in China, with some officials saying nuclear power was not a priority as long as the current policy of economic "readjustment" (retrenchment) lasted. But there has [been] no final decision from the leadership on this question.

Only the proposed construction of a power plant near Guangdong's border with neighboring British-ruled Hong Kong appears to be under consideration for the time being.

Chinese sources said a report on that point would soon be submitted to the government and that only then would the bidding start among Western companies.

The French project, which provides for the building of a turnkey plant, involves participation of the French firm Framatome for the nuclear side while Alsthom/Atlantique and EDF handle the conventional part.

The team leaves here tomorrow for a swing across the country that will include a stop in Guangzhou.

MITTERRAND WARNS SOVIETS NOT TO INTERVENE IN POLAND

OW100800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand today warned the Soviet Union against military intervention in Poland and reaffirmed that "the Poles should solve their problems themselves."

The president made the warning at a rally in Montelimar, southeast France.

"I once again solemnly draw attention to the fact that the principle of non-intervention in a country's internal affairs is a fundamental principle. Any violation of the principle will bring about grave consequences," Mitterrand declared.

PCI'S L'UNITA CRITICIZES CPSU LETTER TO PZPR

OW121910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's letter to the Polish United Workers's Party [PZPR] "is a document both dramatic and disquieting," said the Italian Communist Party's newspaper L'UNITA on June 10.

The paper published the full text of the letter and frontpaged an editor's note on it. The note said that the paper did not want to comment on the Soviet party's letter when the situation in Poland was developing rapidly, but two essential points of view held by both the paper and the Italian Communist Party should be stated again:

One, there is no solution to the problem except the renovation and reestablishment of confidence between the society and political and government leaders, particularly between the working class and its party;

Two, there is no solution to the problem except the respect and support for independence, territorial integrity and self-determination of Poland. This means the exclusion of any settlement by force from the outside, no matter in whatever form and in whatever excuse.

CCP DELEGATION REPORTEDLY TO VISIT ITALIAN CP

AU091945 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (ANSA)--A high-ranking delegation from the Chinese Communist Party is currently preparing to pay back the visit which Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer made to China in April last year, according to very reliable sources here.

This will be the first visit by a Chinese Communist Party delegation to a Communist Party not in power for at least 20 years. According to the sources, the delegation will probably be led by Shanghai's former Mayor Peng Chong.

No dates were available for the visit, but it is not ruled out that it will take place during the summer, with early July as one possibility.

Peng Chong, 66, is the youngest of the four members of the party Secretariat who also belong to the Politburo.

Recently, insistent rumors indicated him as probable successor to Party Secretary-General Hu Yaobang if Hu takes over the party chairmanship in an eventual summit reshuffle at the next plenum of the Central Committee.

A Politburo member since August 1977, Peng distinguished himself at Shanghai as the top party leader and government representative in Shanghai responsible for cleaning up the political and economic consequences of the gang of four.

As mayor of Shanghai, he accompanied Italian President Sandro Pertini on a visit to the city last September. A few weeks later, he gave up the post to devote himself full time to the party Secretariat.

Peng is also a deputy speaker of the national assembly and, in this role, could make a courtesy visit to Pertini while he is in Rome.

The Chinese delegation's visit will offer a chance for a first review of China's rapprochement with some Western communist parties, a process that took a big step forward last year when both Berlinguer and Spanish party Secretary Santiago Carrillo came to Beijing.

Berlinguer and Hu Yaobang were the first protagonists of the rapprochement and, during the former's visit here, it was decided to extend contacts between the two parties in order to increase mutual understanding of each other's positions.

BRITISH JOURNAL VIEWS SRV AS USSR'S SURROGATE

OW092032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] London, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Vietnam has become a surrogate of the Soviet Union and a threat to its neighboring countries, writes the British journal BROADSHEET in an article in its latest issue.

The article, entitled "Vietnamese-Soviet Threat to Southeast Asia", says that Vietnamese actions in its recent border fighting with China coincide exactly with the wish of the Soviet Union to pose the threat of a war against China "on two fronts."

It goes on to say, "The Vietnamese constantly harass China, something the Soviet Union hardly dares do, compelling her to keep forces in readiness and impeding her modernization."

The article points out that Vietnam is now providing the Soviet Union with military bases and receiving from it war material "far beyond the needs of a country engaged only in peaceful reconstruction." "Half of Vietnam's revenue is spent for military purposes," it says.

More and more Vietnamese people will discover they "are undergoing privation in order to support a war machine which suppresses patriots of other countries," it says.

Analysing the sudden change in Vietnam's attitude towards China after the war against U.S. aggression, the article points out, "It is because the Vietnamese Government, the war once safely over, threw in its lot unreservedly with the USSR which, even in the gravest days of the war when China was providing assistance on a huge scale, never hid its enmity against China and her independent road to socialism."

"Simple commonsense shows," the article says, "that China has everything to gain from peace; her desire for conquest, of which the Vietnamese and Soviets constantly speak, does not exist; it is only Vietnam which has armed forces in Kampuchea and Laos and threatens Thailand's border. None of China's other neighbors feel threatened by her."

BRITISH PARTY LEADERS URGE ARMS LIMITATION

OW130711 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] London, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Michael Foot, leader of the British opposition Labour Party, has called for urgent arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union to begin before the end of the year.

This appeal is contained in his reply to a letter of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, received three weeks ago.

Foot said in his letter that he "noted with interest" the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear weapons. He wrote: "We urgently require serious international negotiations." Such negotiations, he noted, must cover nuclear weapons on the whole continent of Europe, including the SS20's and other Soviet systems targeted on Western Europe, and the proposed NATO's cruise and Pershing 2 missiles. He also wanted the revival of the whole SALT process and the ratification of the SALT 2 treaty by the Reagan administration.



XINHUA ROUNDUP ON BRITISH NATIONALITY BILL

OW120729 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 12 Jun 81

["Roundup: Reaction to British Nationality Bill" by XINHUA correspondent Ying Qian]

[Text] London, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--The controversial British nationality bill, approved on June 4 by the House of Commons 287 in favour and 234 against, is now due to go to the House of Lords for consideration. The bill, intended to replace the 1948 British Nationality Act, could become law this year.

Since its publication in January this year, the bill has provoked widespread criticism among the country's ethnic minorities and opposition parties. Strong opposition to it has also been expressed abroad.

The nationality bill seeks to establish three new categories of citizenship--British citizenship, citizenship of British dependent territories and British overseas citizenship--which will cover British subjects, so termed within the existing law, as citizens of the U.K. and colonies. If the proposed new law comes into being, only one of the three categories, that of British citizenship, will have the automatic right to live in the United Kingdom, and British citizenship will only be given to those born to a British citizen or to a person already "settled" in Britain. This category covers an estimated 57 million people, mainly white, who already have the right to live in Britain.

Under the terms of the bill, certain restrictions will be placed on those seeking British citizenship in the future, and there will be no guarantee of citizenship for those born there to non-British parents resident in the country. Thus the 700-year-old right to citizenship through birth in the country could be removed. The bill also proposes to tighten up the conditions under which Commonwealth citizens, living in Britain will in the future become eligible for British citizenship.

The second category--citizenship of British dependent territories--covers an estimated 3 million people living in Britain's remaining 17 colonies and associated states. Under the present terms of the bill they would have the right to enter and live in their own territory only, and not in other British territories or in Britain.

The third category--British overseas citizenship--covers about 1.5 million remaining citizens of the U.K. and colonies (mostly of Chinese origin domiciled in Malaysia, who opted to retain British citizenship at the time of independence).

It should be noted that as soon as the terms of the bill were made public, there was widespread criticism. It was variously described as a "nightmare of bureaucratic complication" and the "perpetuation of first and second class citizenship in Britain." Should the present bill become law, many people will be rendered stateless and many more effectively stateless.

Fears are expressed that the bill can harm present racial relations in Britain, as it is expected to fall hardest on the ethnic minorities now living in the country.



It is noteworthy that the Labour Party, which claimed it was strongly opposed to the fundamental principle of the bill, neglected to mention the fact that many of the ideas contained in it were anticipated in a green paper published by the last Labour government in April 1977. It is by no means a secret that both the Conservative and the Labour Party have long intended to reform the nationality law in order to curtail the arrival of immigrants into Britain.

BELGIUM REFUTES PRAVDA ATTACK ON FOREIGN POLICY

OW141544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Brussels, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--Belgian authoritative sources have refuted the recent attack on the Belgian foreign policy by the Soviet paper PRAVDA and reaffirmed that Belgium's commitment to NATO and the whole world is firm and clear, reported LE SOIR today.

On the eve of Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb's visit to Moscow, PRAVDA accused the Belgian Government of being a party to the project of the airborne warning and control system and the deployment of Pershing missiles in Europe. It charged Belgium with "being involved in NATO's aggressive preparations."

The authoritative sources pointed out that the shocking increase of Soviet conventional and nuclear arms has created a marked imbalance of forces in Europe. Therefore, Belgium will adhere to the decision made by NATO in December, 1979, to modernize the military potential of the Western allies while making preparations for negotiations with Moscow on nuclear disarmament.

He added that on a global scale, Belgium shares with its allies the concept of non-divisibility of detente and maintains a completely negative attitude towards the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

According to LE SOIR, the Soviet ambassador to Belgium has been informed that Foreign Minister Nothomb would cancel his visit to Moscow should the situation in Poland aggravate because of Soviet intervention.

TURKEY SETS UP SECURITY BELT IN BLACK SEA

OW091856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 9 Jun 81

["Roundup: Turkey Sets Up Security Belt in Black Sea"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Ankara, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Turkey sets up a security belt in the Black Sea this month to prevent arms smuggling.

This belt stretches from Igneada on the Bulgarian frontier to Sarp on the Soviet frontier in accordance with a decree approved by the Turkish Council of Ministers on May 31.

Vessels of 2,600 gross tons and more entering this belt will require a special permit and spot checks will be carried out on their merchandise.

The serious terrorist activities was the main reason for military takeover last September 12 in Turkey. In the two-year period prior to 12 September, many terrorist armed attacks spread over various cities in Turkey, claiming 5,241 lives and injuring 14,152 people.

After the military takeover, the Turkish security forces have been conducting mopping-up operations all over the country. 633,724 rifles, pistols and other weapons were seized by or handed over to the security forces. These weapons included such items as rocket launchers, anti-aircraft machine guns, mortars and hand grenades.

So, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said in alarm here on June sixth, "It is possible to meet the requirement of an army with this many weapons. As you see, our country had been turned into an arsenal. Consequently, peace and security in the country no longer existed and people were forced to live in their homes or business places in fear and panic."

Due to the action of the military administration, there is now in Turkey a substantial drop in the number of armed terrorist activities. But this problem has not been completely solved. A number of armed terrorists are still at large.

Why the terrorist activities have run so wild in Turkey in recent years? Where did the big amount of weapons come from? An investigation report concerning anarchy and terrorism in Turkey written recently by the Secretariat of the Turkish ruling "National Security Council" gives an answer to it. On interior reason, the report said, "The unhealthily speedy development of the city has created a suitable environment for terrorism. The effects in economic and psychological crisis have made the youth easier to be involved in terrorism. On exterior reason, the report said, "Behind the anarchy are some countries hostile to Turkey, their agents and the arms smugglers in the pursuit of high profits."

The acting chief of the Turkish martial law coordination committee Major General Hayri Undul earlier said, "Anarchy is organized outside the country to capture Turkey from within."

They did not mention names. But it is well known that the Soviet Union is the main country which supports the terrorist activities in Turkey, and that the Black Sea is the main route from which a big amount of weapons have been smuggled into terrorist hands in Turkey.

Beginning April this year, the Istanbul martial law court started hearing a spy case of terrorists. The defendant Muzaffet Cengil confessed that he had been taken to Bulgaria and introduced to Bulgarian intelligence organization and was told that "the Soviet Union is in contact with the leaders of the leftist factions in Turkey and that they are directing them."

The Turkish daily TERCUMAN reported on June second (quoting an article by-lined Robert Moss in the DAILY TELEGRAPH) that the Soviet military intelligence agency (GRU) has been training Turkish terrorists at the military academy in Crimea and infantry school in Odessa for the past two years.

The Turkish military administration is maintaining high vigilance against the Soviet subversive activities. The security belt formed in the Black Sea is one of the effective measures.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

10 June Banquet

OW151910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua hosted a banquet in honor of visiting Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and his party in the Great Hall of the People tonight.

Arriving today for a visit, the Romanian foreign minister was greeted by Huang Hua at the airport. During Andrei's stay in China he will meet with Chinese leaders on the world situation, international issues and bilateral relations.

Speaking at the banquet, Huang Hua said the past few years have seen frequent visits by leaders of the two countries at various levels which enabled the two to keep close contact and developed their friendship and cooperation. He said development of Sino-Romanian friendship is the common desire of the Chinese and Romanian peoples and an unswerving policy of the Chinese Communist Party and government. "We will, as always," Huang Hua said, "do everything in our power to work for consolidation and development of friendship between China and Romania."

Discussing the international situation, Huang Hua said it is becoming more tense and turbulent around the globe. "World peace is gravely threatened by aggression and expansion perpetrated by imperialism and hegemonism," he said. "It is possible to postpone or prevent the outbreak of a major war as long as all peace-loving countries and people unite to wage a common struggle against the aggression and expansion of the imperialists and the hegemonists."

The Chinese foreign minister also spoke highly of the Romanian people in their socialist construction under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

Andrei paid warm tribute to the cooperation of Romania and China in the international theatre. He described the cooperation as "a positive contribution to the promotion of progressive causes, peace, national independence, understanding and cooperation based on equality between people of all countries and their development free from outside interference."

Andrei said, "In our relations with other countries, we firmly pursue equal rights, respect for national independence and state sovereignty, noninterference in other country's internal affairs, mutual benefit and nonuse of arms."

He said, "We are deeply concerned about the worsening world situation, which is the result of the imperialists' practice of power politics and their attempts to dominate others, to issue orders, to interfere in other countries' internal affairs, and to grab new spheres of influence. "This constitutes a grave danger to peace and independence of the people all over the world," he said. "The people of the world are increasingly resolute in their opposition to this policy."

He said Romania wants all political problems and conflicts to be solved by negotiation. "We are fully aware of the many complicated problems that exist in the world. Only if all countries, regardless of their size and social system, cooperate, can the problems be solved. We think the role of developing and nonaligned countries, their efforts to maintain peace and national independence and their cooperation with all other countries are of great importance.

Present also were Wang Youping, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

## Talks With Huang Hua

OW160834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua held talks this morning with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said the talks between the two sides were conducted in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. The two sides exchanged views on the current world situation.

Andrei said the danger of war is growing and the world situation is very complex and turbulent because the imperialists are pursuing a policy to divide their spheres of influence while energy and economic crises are aggravating. He outlined in particular the European situation and its security question. Andrei said he is satisfied with the cooperation between Romania and China. He said Romanian efforts have been consistent in strengthening her cooperation with the developing and non-aligned countries.

Huang Hua gave Andrei China's view on important world questions. He said the world situation will become even more turbulent since the hegemonists are stepping up their contention. "All peace-loving countries in the world should coordinate their policies and actions to resist the aggression and expansion of imperialists and hegemonists," he said.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Youping and Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu were present at the talks.

## Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW161523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang met with visiting Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and his party here this afternoon.

Zhao Ziyang called for "the continuation of the deep-rooted and time-tested Sino-Romanian friendship." That continuation, he declared, "is the unswerving policy of the Chinese Communist Party and government."

Andrei delivered greetings from Romanian General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and other leaders of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee to Premier Zhao Ziyang. He said the Romanian party and government view the friendship with China as satisfactory. "We believe the furtherance of friendship is in accord with the common interest of our two peoples and is conducive to world peace and the independence of all countries," he said.

Premier Zhao praised the Romanian people's brilliant successes in safeguarding their national independence and dignity and in building socialism under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee headed by Ceausescu. He asked Andrei to convey the cordial regards of the Chinese leadership and of his own to Ceausescu upon their return.

Trade and economic cooperation between China and Romania were also discussed at the meeting.

Present were Wang Youping, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ion Stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.



## Gu Mu Meeting

OW161310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met this afternoon with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and his party in the Great Hall of the People. They exchanged views on trade and economic cooperation between the countries.

Present were Ion Stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China. Also on hand were Wei Yuming, China's vice-minister in charge of the administrative commission on import and export affairs, Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Lian Tianjun, vice-minister of the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

## Talks With Deng Xiaoping

OW170852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei here this morning.

The foreign minister conveyed to Deng Xiaoping greetings and best wishes from General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and other leading members of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The foreign minister said his talks with Zhao Ziyang, Gu Mu and Huang Hua were significant and constructive. Romania wishes to see a strong people's China and will continue her efforts to strengthen friendly relations and unity with China, he said.

Deng Xiaoping said, "Sino-Romanian relations have developed satisfactorily. Our two countries have many common viewpoints on important international issues." The exchanges of information between leaders of the two parties and countries in the past were useful, he said. Deng Xiaoping asked Stefan Andrei to convey his regards to Nicolae Ceausescu. He also gave an account of China's political and economic situation.

Present at the meeting were Wang Youping, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China. The Romanian guests will leave here tomorrow for a visit to the cities of Guilin and Kunming.

XINHUA: WESTERN SPYING EXPOSED IN POLAND

OW071254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--Western intelligence agencies, particularly those of the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, have stepped up their operations in Poland. This was disclosed by the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs at a recent news conference here, according to a TRYBUNA LUDU report. The report says that the difficulties faced by Poland in the economic, social and political fields have been taken by the Western intelligence services as an extraordinary good chance to get information from this country.

Western intelligence agencies have never been so interested in Poland as they are now, the internal affairs official said. "Attempts are multiplying to enroll Polish citizens to work for foreign intelligence and an increasing number of foreigners coming to Poland are intelligence agents or persons working for intelligence centers," he added. He said that American and West German intelligence services were most active. He pointed out that American intelligence was coordinating the activities of other NATO centers, particularly in matters of military intelligence. The report notes that the Polish anti-intelligence organs are perfectly clear about the situation. The military courts have dealt with such cases from time to time.



THREE MORE CHARGED WITH SPYING FOR TAIWAN

OW161422 Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (AFP)--Three more people accused of spying for Taiwan were arrested recently in southwest China, the YUNNAN DAILY said in its latest edition available today. The DAILY said that the head of a spy-ring that was broken up early this year at Lancang, bordering Burma, was a former officer with remnants of the Chinese Nationalist (Kuomintang) army which fled across the border into Burma in 1949 after the communist victory.

The man, Ding Chaoxi, 61, aided by two local accomplices, returned last year to Lancang where he organized "espionage activities" the newspaper said. The three men are shortly to appear before a court.

These new arrests bring the number of people arrested on charges of spying for Taiwan over the last few weeks to 18.

KYODO: OFFICIAL CONFIRMS START OF CCPCC PLENUM

OW170937 Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jun (KYODO)--A ranking Chinese official confirmed Wednesday that a plenary meeting of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee is now in session, but he did not disclose when the meeting opened. The official, however, did not deny speculation that the meeting opened on Monday.

Earlier, the party Central Committee was generally expected to hold its plenary session in mid-June mainly to finalize China's reassessment of the late Chairman Mao Zedong's achievements and reshuffle top-ranking party officers.

The Chinese official also said the next meeting of the National People's Congress (parliament) would be held not this year but next year. A main task for the coming parliament session will be the revision of the state constitution. Before the opening of the next parliament meeting, the parliament's Standing Committee will meet at necessary occasions, the official said.

Peng Chong Reassignment

OW121111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (KYODO)--Peng Chong, a leading member of the Chinese Communist Party's Secretariat, is expected to take over as general secretary of the Secretariat from Hu Yaobang, who is the likeliest candidate for the party chairmanship, informed Chinese sources said here Friday. The reshuffle of party posts, which might include the resignation of incumbent Chairman Hua Guofeng, will take place at the sixth general meeting of the party's Central Committee sometime this month, they said.

Peng, 66, has a reputation as a skilled party organizer and was responsible for reorganizing the political and administrative systems in Shanghai. He served as mayor and first secretary of the revolutionary committee in Shanghai. Peng, a native of Fujian Province, joined the Communist Party in 1934 and played an important role in the communist victory in 1949.

At the coming Central Committee meeting, Xi Zhongxun and Yang Shangkun, both vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, are expected to be named members of the Secretariat.

BANYUETAN CITED ON PERSONS WRONGLY LABELED

OW121104 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0209 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Seven hundred thousand persons who were wrongly designated as "capitalists" have been identified as working people, says an article in the issue No 11 of BANYUETAN journal published today.

The article by Zhang Mengyi says: Since November 1979, all localities in China, acting in accordance with a decision made by the party Central Committee, have reexamined the 860,000 former private industrialists and businessmen who took part in joint state-private management. The results show that 700,000 of them, accounting for 81 percent, are working people. Only 160,000 of them were former capitalists or agents of capitalists, accounting for 19 percent of the former industrialists and businessmen who took part in joint state-private management. They, too, have already become working people in socialist society.

According to our party policy, they enjoy the same political rights as other cadres and workers. According to trade union constitutions, they may join trade unions and enjoy the same welfare benefits as other workers.

The article, entitled "Workers Who Were Wrongly Designated as Capitalists Have Been Differentiated," says: In the mid-1950's, our country carried out a socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production. We were supposed to lead small businessmen, traders, craftsmen and proprietors onto the road of cooperative transformation and adopt a "buy out" policy toward national capitalists. The policy called for turning the enterprises owned by the capitalists into socialist state enterprises in the process of joint state-private management.

During that great transformation, some mistakes were made. As the joint state-private management program was not carefully carried out, a large number of small businessmen, traders and craftsmen who did not hire or exploit others, and many small proprietors who only made very slight exploitations, were included in the joint state-private management program. For a long time they were treated as capitalists and were subject to reform. That was not appropriate.

It is correct and necessary to differentiate them from the former industrialists and businessmen and restore their working people status. This shows the party's work style of seeking truth from facts. It is helpful to the consolidation and development of the political situation of stability and unity, and it will arouse enthusiasm among them and their dependents for serving the four modernizations.

#### DISCIPLINE COMMISSION CRITICIZES YUNNAN LEADERS

OW141112 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee recently issued a circular on allotting large quantities of cigarettes through the back door in Yunnan, calling on all localities to resolutely correct various unhealthy tendencies running counter to economic policy.

The circular says: Some leading cadres in Yunnan Province, especially leading cadres in charge of the cigarette business, allotted large quantities of high-grade cigarettes over and above the supply and marketing plan to persons and families having a particularly close relationship with them, in order to do them a favor. This has become a common practice, and those in subordinate positions have followed the example set by their superiors in this regard. Provincial-level offices have done so, and so have companies and cigarette plants. The provincial sugar, cigarette and wine company allotted more than 580,000 cartons of high-grade cigarettes this way between January 1980 and January 1981 alone. Taking advantage of their various relations and putting forward all sorts of "demands," some leading organs and individuals in other provinces and municipalities and of the army purchased large quantities of high-grade cigarettes in violation of the state plan for commodity allotment. Between January 1980 and January 1981, more than 70 units in various parts of the country purchased 65,000 cartons of high-grade cigarettes by taking advantage of their personal relations.

The circular says: Some cigarette plants, without regard to the state commercial purchase plan, have used their products to establish a relationship with some units or individuals. Having received bribes from profiteers, some individual leaders have made things easy for them. A profiteer bought more than 11,200 cartons of high-grade cigarettes from the Yuxi cigarette plant at a cost of 68,000 yuan. For that purchase, however, he spent 17,600 yuan bribing personnel from level to level in the name of paying them "introduction charges."

The circular points out: It is an unhealthy tendency in economics that some people, without going through regular commercial channels, and by way of brief, informal notes from individual leaders, buy materials over and above the state plan that are in short supply on the market. This practice has interfered with normal activities of the state market, has disrupted economic order in the country and has corrupted cadres. This has encouraged the unhealthy tendency of establishing a relationship with others and entering by the back door. Some people have even been used by profiteers, which has seriously damaged the party's prestige among the masses.

The circular emphatically points out: This unhealthy tendency of using state materials to establish a relationship with others and to enter by the back door to the advantage of individuals or the party but at the expense of the interests of the whole does not exist in Yunnan alone, and much less is it limited to the cigarette business. Such problems generally exist in various localities and various trades. For the interests of their own and their small groups, some people use materials in short supply and their powers to establish special relations with other individuals and departments in the name of "coordination" in order to seek private gain. Through such relations, some individuals have made a big profit, and some units have also gained some benefits. However, the existence and development of such special relations have undermined the state plan and have affected the supply of materials for the masses. So the masses are greatly dissatisfied with this situation.

The circular requires party discipline inspection bodies at all levels to effectively carry out the following tasks:

1. Leaders of all units who have taken advantage of their position and power and have used materials in short supply to engage in back-door deals to a serious extent and to establish a relationship with others should take the lead in examining their mistakes, drawing lessons from them, and making corrections in accordance with the "guiding principle for inner-party political life" and the policy guidelines concerned.
2. Leading cadres should inspect the implementation of policies and supply and marketing plans by the commerce and supply departments under their control. These departments should strengthen their management, strictly abide by rules and close loopholes. It is imperative to resolutely correct the unhealthy tendency of handling matters only by virtue of relations and without regard to the state plan. Party members and cadres who take advantage of their control of supplies to offer or receive bribes and who have profiteered in serious violation of the law and discipline should be dealt with sternly.
3. The allotment of large quantities of Yunnan cigarettes throughout the back door reflects that some of our Communist Party members in leading positions still harbor the idea of special privileges and believe that they are not bound by the state law and party discipline. In the light of their local conditions, party discipline inspection bodies at all levels should combat the idea of special privileges in accordance with the "guiding principles" and educate party members and cadres in order to straighten out their ideas, to improve party style, and to strengthen the ties between the party and the masses.

DOCUMENTARY FILM MARKS CCP'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

OW170726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--The central newsreels and documentary film studio has released a documentary to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, July 1. Entitled "Song of Forerunners," the one-hour-and-half film focuses on the first 30 years of the Chinese Communist Party. Outstanding Chinese leaders are traced back to the 1840 opium war. The documentary provides historical background, photographs, archive film and drawings and paintings.



The film will be officially screened later this month as part of the commemorative film week. It has been previewed by veteran revolutionaries.

The film contrasts today's children playing and studying in peaceful surroundings with the selling of children by their starving parents in the old days, child labor, bombardment of Chinese towns and massacre of Chinese civilians by invading foreign troops.

The film treats historical events and figures on an emotional level rather than as a factual account.

The documentary shows Mao Zedong seven times in the film at various crucial junctures of the Chinese revolution. But a drawing of him sharing his clothes with a poor peasant child as the Red Army passed through Guizhou Province on the Long March is juxtaposed with photographs of his two sons who roamed Shanghai streets shortly after their mother was put to death by the Kuomintang. The film's narrator comments: "Chairman Mao devoted himself to the liberation of the people and children of the country, but he was unable to take care of his own children."

Other prominent leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, including Li Dazhao, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and Liu Shaoqi, are highlighted in the film.

The documentary shows a young communist smiling defiantly on his way to execution, and a young couple, who had been too busy with revolutionary work before their arrest, announcing their wedding in front of a firing squad.

The narrator points out that revolutionaries from both rich and poverty-stricken families chose the same revolutionary road. The film editor, Zhao Hua, said the documentary shows young people who have grown up in different surroundings that revolution victory was "hard won."

Eminent figures from the 80 years preceeding the founding of the Communist Party are also included, such as Lin Zexu, who led the campaign for banning opium; Hong Xiuquan, leader of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in the mid-19th century, and Tan Sitong, who was put to death in the wake of the abortive 1898 reform movement.

Sun Yat-sen, who led the 1911 revolution that overthrew the Qing Dynasty, is presented. At one time, he is shown walking out of a conference together with Li Dazhao, a founding member of the Communist Party, as a symbol of the newly-formed alliance between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, led by Dr Sun.

#### XINHUA EDITOR CITES NEWSLETTER ON 'GENERAL'S WIFE'

OW150231 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] On 15 June, the JIEFANGJUN BAO and GUANGMING RIBAO carry a newsletter written jointly by a contributing reporter of the JIEFANGJUN BAO and a reporter of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, entitled "The General's Wife," introducing the deeds of Comrade Hu Jing, the wife of Comrade Luo Shunchu and an outstanding member of the Communist Party.

The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY also adds an editor's note to that newsletter. The editor's note says: On reading the newsletter "The General's Wife," the reader is moved and inspired. From the deeds of Comrade Hu Jing, we are able to see the noble qualities and sentiments of an outstanding member of the Communist Party. Despite being the wife of a general, she has never shown any degree of fastidiousness; despite her superior family conditions, she has never relaxed her strict demands on her children; and despite her special environment, she has kept her sisterly relationship with the comrades around her unaffected. In dealing with others, in handling matters, or in treating herself, she has always demonstrated a strong party spirit. Her exemplary actions have further cemented people's confidence. Possessing such an outstanding member, our party will certainly be able to lead the people in the whole country in fulfilling the magnificent cause of revitalizing China and realizing the four modernizations.



RENMIN RIBAO DESCRIBES MAO'S ACTIVITIES IN XINGGUO

HK130940 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Xiao Hua [5618 5478]: "Spring Thunder Along Both Banks of the Lianjiang--Reminiscences of Comrade Mao Zedong in Xingguo"]

[Text] Like flowing water, half a century has elapsed since the founding of the Central Red Revolutionary Base. Whether in the war years or at the time of peaceful reconstruction, seldom a minute passed without my yearning for my Red hometown--Xingguo County in Jiangxi Province, where I spent the most memorable years of my life. Memories filled with blood and fire are indelible. In 1962 when I returned to my native place, I felt that even the mountains and rivers were filled with tender sentiments. When old singers of the base sang the folksongs of Xingguo, this evoked my memories and I had the feeling that I had returned to those memorable years and Comrade Mao Zedong's familiar and kind image was once again before me....

## I

After our defeat in the fiery, great revolution in 1927, the Hunan-Jiangxi border revolutionary base around the Jianggang mountains became the cradle of the Chinese revolution. On 4 January 1929, Comrade Mao Zedong presided over the "Bailu meeting" at Ninggang County's Bailu village. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: War is about to break out between the Chiang Kai-shek and Guangxi forces. We should avail ourselves of this favorable opportunity to carry out guerrilla warfare on a more extensive scale, expand our bases and kindle the flames of armed struggle in vast areas. The meeting decided to send the main force of the Red Fourth Army into southern Jiangxi and western Fujian. The troops began their march eastward on 14 January under the leadership of Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhu De and arrived at Xingguo in mid-April.

Xingguo, lying in the northern part of southern Jiangxi, was an inaccessible and hilly region where the rule of the reactionary forces was relatively weak. There, the laboring people led a very miserable life. Struggling for existence while on the verge of death, they had an urgent desire for revolution. It seemed that the whole of Xingguo County was filled with dry wood which could catch fire at any moment.

The third column of the Red Fourth Army led by committee member Mao left Yudu and proceeded to march through Jiangkou in Ganxian County and Shaanshan in Yudu County. When this mighty contingent entered the county seat of Xingguo County, azaleas were blooming all over the hills and the county seat was astir. Food and drinks were prepared to welcome the Red Army. The scene was more bustling than during the New Year. With boundless joy, people carried all kinds of gifts to the camps of the Red Army. Surrounded by a smiling crowd of men and women of all ages, the propaganda team of the Red Army explained over and over again the contents of the "Proclamation of the Red Fourth Army Headquarters." As soon as Committee Member Mao had settled down in Lianjiang College (that is, the Pingchuan middle school) in the city, the local people all rushed to call on him. The county party committee thus decided to call a mass rally so that everyone could meet Committee Member Mao.

Early one morning, red flags were fluttering all over the Jixin ridge on the outskirts of the city as more than 5,000 people packed into the big stretch of lawn in front of the ridge. When Committee Member Mao and the cadres of the third column mounted the makeshift rostrum in large strides, applause and cheers broke out. Many local people even cried out from sheer excitement.

Committee Member Mao's speech left a deep impression on everyone. With convincing gesticulation, he made his speech lively, vivid as well as witty. His speech centered around the theme of "worker-peasant revolution."

In a loud and clear voice, he said: "Leaders, brothers and sisters of Xingguo: We talk about revolution everyday, but whom should we make revolution against? In a word, we should make revolution against the reactionaries. Who are the reactionaries? They are the imperialists, big bourgeoisie, villainous warlords, local tyrants and evil gentry represented by Chiang Kai-shek. They are our formidable foe. Who should we rely on to make revolution? We should rely on nothing and no one other than ourselves--the toiling workers and peasants. How should we go about it? Chiang Kai-shek has weapons. What are weapons for? They are for killing, killing our worker-peasant masses. Can we use bare fists? No. Even if we are trying to hit a dog, we must have a stick or a piece of rock ready so that when we raise our arm the dog would be frightened into fleeing with its tail between its legs. If we want to topple the warlords and their backstage boss, imperialism, who slaughtered the workers and peasants, we must take up weapons, build up worker-peasant revolutionary forces, carry out the land reform and establish the worker-peasant regime...." Halfway through the meeting, the rumble of thunder suddenly began and in minutes it started to pour in sheets. At that time, Xingguo was in the middle of a spring drought. There had not been a drop of rain in the past dozens of days and the sprouts were dying. This downpour was indeed most timely. Making gestures with his hands in a jocular fashion, Committee Member Mao said: "This rain is indeed wonderful! Just look, as soon as the revolution comes, the whole scene changes and we even have favorable weather for our crops...." This remark produced a round of hearty laughter. The excited crowd answered Committee Member Mao's address with their endless applause. After the meeting, county party committee Secretary Comrade Hu Can announced the committee's decision to cancel all land taxes and debts and set fire to a pile of land deeds and bonds then and there. From that time on, the storm of revolution swiftly swept across both banks of the Lianjiang River.

During his stay in Xingguo, Committee Member Mao fervently guided the county party committee in making preparations for the setting up of Xingguo County's first Red political power, the Revolutionary Committee, and proclaimed the revised "political program of the Xingguo County Revolutionary Committee." At the inaugural meeting of the Revolutionary Committee, Committee Member Mao personally handed the red seal to Comrade Xiao Fangquan, first chairman of the county revolutionary committee who was known to everyone as the "barefoot man." Inside the Wenchang Hall of Lianjiang College, Committee Member Mao drafted "The Agrarian Law of Xingguo County," a programmatic document on land reform. Later, this agrarian law was popularized throughout the entire central revolutionary base. Meanwhile, in order to strengthen the backbone of the land reform by various organizational means, Committee Member Mao personally conducted a training course for land reform cadres. More than 40 persons attended. As a cadre of the youth league, I also took part in the training course.

The course was conducted at the Chongsheng hall of Lianjiang College. Each of us was issued a pass printed on a piece of red cloth. Everyone brought his own document pouch, mess tin, lantern and straw sandals and slept on hay. Since there was an acute paper shortage at that time, we picked out some red and green pieces of papers and forms from basketfuls of waste paper left behind by the Kuomintang and printed lecture notes on the reverse sides. A large amount of the teaching material was compiled by Committee Member Mao.

Each morning at the crack of dawn, Committee Member Mao would join us on the lawn in front of the woods and there we would stroll about, read aloud and sing. With each lesson, we became more deeply attracted to Committee Member Mao, whose words carried a kind of invisible charm. Referring to the need to break down the clan concept on one occasion, he pointed at the more than 1-foot-high threshold of the hall and said: "Look, the local tyrants and evil gentry are like the stone threshold of this hall. Without it, wouldn't we all be able to move in and out more freely?" On another occasion when he was relaying to us the resolution adopted by the sixth national party congress, he used a vivid allegory to explain to us the importance of the party's mass line.

He said: "Every communist must always remind himself of the need to 'win over the masses' just like a monk chants 'great Buddha' all the time. This is the protective talisman of the Communist Party; the fundamental magic weapon for establishing the Communist Party in an unassailable position. Without this magic weapon, our revolution is doomed and the Communist Party will accomplish nothing...." After all these years, Committee Member Mao's teaching is still deeply engraved on my mind.

The training course was originally scheduled to last half a month but was cut down to 10 days due to changes in the situation. I would never forget those 10 days for as long as I live. Soon after that, Committee Member Mao led the Red Fourth Army to march into western Fujian via Ningdu.

## II

In the middle of March 1930, Comrade Mao Zedong left Anji and came to Xingguo for the second time. He again stayed in Wenchang Hall of Lianjiang College. He arrived and called a meeting of responsible members of the county committee and the county Revolutionary Committee. At the meeting, he listened carefully to reports on the situation of the land reform in Xingguo and instructed in good time: As to distributing land, "the first thing is that we must distribute it and the second thing is that we must distribute it immediately." At that time, the war among warlords Chiang Feng and Yan had just started. The revolutionary strength of the whole country took advantage of this opportunity to develop rapidly. Eight of nine revolutionary bases were formed. They were Hunan-Jiangxi border, Hubei-Henan-Anhui, Fujian-Jiangxi, Hailufeng, Zuoyoujiang, Hainan Island, Hunan-Hubei-Jiangxi and northern Shaanxi. Committee Member Mao pointed out: Do not let any opportunity slip by. Time and tide await no one. We should speed up the construction of the bases and grasp firmly the work of expanding the Red Army in order to smash the large-scale offensive that will soon be launched by the enemy.

At that time, Lianjiang College was the site of the county Revolutionary Committee, offices of the party and the CYL county committee. One morning, Comrade Mao Zedong's bodyguard Xiao Wang unexpectedly came to look for me in the CYL county committee, saying, "Committee Member Mao wishes to talk with you." At this, I was a bit nervous.

When I came to the Bai pavilion (the library of the Pingchuan middle school), I saw Committee Member Mao sitting on a long bench attentively reading the "History of Xingguo County." When he saw me, he stood up, smiled and welcomed me. He drew me by the hand to sit beside him and said cordially, "I have sent for you in order to find out about the work of the CYL in Xingguo." At the beginning, I felt somewhat uneasy. I only answered what he asked. Committee Member Mao had many questions: How many CYL branches were there in the whole county? How many young people have been newly admitted into the CYL? He also asked about how different kinds of work of the CYL was unfolding. He even asked about the total number of members of the children's corps in the county. I answered them all seriously and he listened to me with great care and encouraged me to go on. So I told Committee Member Mao about the work of the CYL in full details. I told him that although the town of Xingguo had twice been in the hands of the enemy and the situation was extremely difficult, the CYL, under the leadership of the party, persisted in the struggle and dealt heavy blows to the reactionaries. I began with our work since the setting up of the CYL county committee after the coming of the Red Fourth Army in April 1929 and continued on to other things. Then I told him about how, under the leadership of the CYL county committee and within a period of only 10 months, CYL district committees and branches had been set up in over 60 villages of 14 districts and how the number of CYL members had increased from several scores to more than 1,000. The children's corps had been set up in every village and most of the young people of the county had been organized under the revolutionary banner.



As Committee Member Mao listened to me, he seemed pleased and he nodded again and again in approval. He instructed that the stress of the work of the CYL should continue unchanged, that is, to mobilize the young people to take part in the land reform by overthrowing local tyrants and distributing land, to grasp firmly propaganda and education for the young people and to mobilize the young people to be ready to join the army, participate in battles and defend the revolution. What he said greatly inspired me and gave greater confidence and strength to do the work of the CYL county committee.

Committee Member Mao also invited me to stay and dine with him. At the meal, in addition to two dishes of pumpkin from the messroom, there was a bowl of dumplings which he asked Xiao Wang to buy from the "Mei Xiang teahouse" with his little mess savings. Full of zest, he pointed smilingly with his chopsticks at the dumplings which had just been put on the table and said, "Yesterday, I was treated to 'four stars gazing at the moon' (a bamboo box of pork and rice meal surrounded by four other dishes which Committee Member Mao humorously called four stars gazing at the moon) by comrades here. Today I invite you to eat dumplings." Even now, I can still see clearly in my mind the affable smile of Committee Member Mao.

During this visit of Committee Member Mao to Xingguo, he gave personal guidance to Xingguo's first workers and peasants congress, on the establishment of the soviet government of Xingguo and on the promulgation of "the land law of the Xingguo soviet government." During the same period, the district and village revolutionary power at all levels was set up in succession and the mighty land reform reached a new climax.

In June 1930, the Red Fourth Army, the Red Third Army and the Red Twelfth Army were combined at Chang Ding into the Red First Front Army with Committee Member Mao as the Political Commissar of the army group and Comrade Zhu De as the general commander. They led the Red First Front Army to march northward from Chang Ding via Xingguo. In Xingguo, a meeting of responsible members of the county committee and county government was held at which the poor peasant league was set up to lead the class struggle.

### III

During the 10-year civil war period, Comrade Mao Zedong carried out a great deal of investigations and studies in order to formulate correct revolutionary strategy and policies. Earnestly practicing what he advocated, he initiated all party members to implement Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style of study and work and to carry out resolute struggles against the "imperial envoys," and those who "the moment they alight from the official carriage" "make a hullabaloo, spout opinions, criticize this and condemn that." Comrade Mao Zedong began writing two investigation reports, "Xingguo Investigation" and "Investigation of Changgang Village," during his stay in Xingguo.

Vigorous development took place in Jiangxi and other revolutionary bases during 1930. However, the "left" opportunists inside the party were overwhelmed by the favorable situation and thought that the time had come for China's revolution to win total victory and were keen on attacking the large cities such as Changsha, Nanchang and so on where the reactionary forces were relatively powerful. In order to criticize the line of the "left" opportunists, Committee Member Mao tackled many problems and did a lot of meticulous work. In October of that year, Committee Member Mao and the Red First Front Army arrived in Luo Lane of Xinyu County and conducted a joint conference between the general front committee and the Jiangxi provincial administrative council during which the military strategy of continuing to attack Nanchang and Jiujiang advocated by some comrades was further criticized. Committee Member Mao finished writing the well-known "Xingguo Investigation" which summed up experiences in land reform, after holding an investigation meeting for a week with eight comrades from the reserve force of the Xingguo Red Army.



By investigating these eight households, Committee Member Mao succeeded in understanding the actual conditions of the implementation of the line and policies of the land reform and the actual conditions in rural areas. Committee Member Mao pointed out: The basic contradiction in the rural areas in old China was the class contradiction between the broad masses of peasants and the feudal landlords. China's political power had been established and consolidated during the land struggle. The "left" opportunist concept of attacking large cities and "abolishing land reform" was erroneous and fallacious and would definitely lead to being divorced from the broad masses of peasants and the failure of the revolution.

By 1933 and after the three "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, Wang Ming's "left" opportunist line occupied a dominant position, which wrongly discriminated against the correct leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong both inside the party and the Red Army. In order to sum up experiences in constructing the bases and to set good examples in the work of the Red political power, Committee Member Mao came to Xingguo again, travel-worn and weary, in November 1931, with the central workers' and peasants' democratic government investigation group and conducted the famous "Investigation of Changgang Village."

In the classroom of the Lenin primary school in Changgang village, Committee Member Mao organized a forum for the committee members of the party branch, village cadres, major representatives of the village, leaders of the CYL and women comrades. During the forum which lasted for several consecutive nights, extensive investigations have been carried out on various aspects including the political and economic situation, the masses' livelihood and their customs, and the production on mountains and in forests, rivers and streams and throughout Changgang village. Listening and taking notes at the same time, Committee Member Mao was very attentive and asked questions whenever he needed further clarifications. In addition to this, he also visited the masses to make sure that what he had heard accord with the actual situation, ensuring that the data collected during the investigation was correct.

In the daytime, Committee Member Mao and his fellow comrades of the investigation group wearing straw sandals visited and interviewed the masses and helped them dig sweet potatoes and peanuts and grow rape. One day, Committee Member Mao saw a new house in the village and asked to whom it belonged. The cadres of the village committee replied that the house belonged to the family of Ma Ronghai, a very poor peasant family, and told him that the old house of the Ma family was nearly burnt down 1 year ago during the land reform and that the new house was built in 3 days' time with the funds and efforts of the masses, organized by the village political power and the mutual relief committee. Committee Member Mao was pleased to hear this and praised the village cadres for doing a good job. He said that only when the government shows earnest concern for the livelihood of the masses, would they regard the revolution as their own.

In addition to this, Committee Member Mao visited Li Yuying, a competent plower and leader of the cultivation team and saw her work. Also, he urged all women in the whole base to learn from this good worker.

Before departing Changgang village, Committee Member Mao repeatedly reminded the village cadres: It is necessary to repair the small broken bridge in the village, or else, the children will fall off it on their way to school. A few months later, Committee Member Mao still remembered this and asked the Changgang village cadres who were in Ruijin whether the bridge had been repaired.

In January 1934, the second national congress of workers and peasants was held in the plain of Shazhou in Ruijin. The manual on the "Investigation of Changgang Village" and the "Investigation of Caiji Village" was printed and distributed at the congress. On 27 January, Committee Member Mao gave a report on this at the congress.

Raising a cry of warning and making use of the example of Changgang village, he pointed out the direction and prospects in constructing bases and severely criticized those dogmatists who blindly copied from the experience of foreign countries and the principles of bookism. We must forever learn and carry forward the serious attitude of Comrade Mao Zedong in carrying out investigations and studies and his spirit and work style of proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts.

## IV

One month after we had won our second countercampaign against "encirclement and suppression," the KMT reactionaries, seeing that our army had not been able to rest, reorganize and get replenished after fighting many battles in succession, launched the third "encirclement and suppression" campaign in July 1931. This time, Chiang Kai-shek personally took charge of the campaign as the commander in chief and set up headquarters in Nanchang. He amassed a mighty army of 300,000 men and launched an attack against us from three directions. The enemy came in with tremendous force and seized almost the whole of the central revolutionary base area. We were in a very critical situation. Committee Member Mao already had a well-thought-out plan and put forth the operational tactics of "staying clear of the enemy's main force and striking at his weak point." He chose Xingguo area to be the principal theater for the third campaign against encirclement and suppression. He calmly led the main strength of the Red Army in setting off from Jianning and other areas in western Fujian, bypassing the enemy vanguard units and arrived at Xingguo in 10 days, thereby completing the strategic concentration of forces just like closing our fingers to form a clenched fist.

At Xingguo, the main forces of the Red Army felt like they were at home. The people of Xingguo, old and young, men and women, came out of their houses to greet the Red Army fighters. On 31 July, Committee Member Mao led the main forces of the Red Army to set out for Futian. The enemy saw our strategic attempt and hurriedly sent the units commanded by Chen Cheng and Luo Zhuoying to reinforce Futian. We made another move and changed to "making a breakthrough in the middle." Committee Member Mao led the main forces of the Red Army to traverse the 40-li-wide gap between enemy main forces and quickly formed a line along Liantang, Liangcun and Huangpi. At dawn on 7 August, the "fist" of the Red Army's main forces struck from Liantang and completely wiped out two regiments and one special task battalion under the enemy division commanded by Shangguan Yunxiang. The Red Army gained great fame and high prestige. Committee Member Mao directed the Red Army to follow up the victory with hot pursuit and wiped out another two regiments of the division commanded by Hao Mengling. We won the first battle. On 8 August, Committee Member Mao gave the order to attack the enemy forces at Longgang. On our way, we discovered that the enemy main forces had already been amassed at Longgang and had built defense works there for holding their ground to the last man. So, Committee Member Mao made a feint to attack Longgang but actually marched to Ningdu and Huangpi in the east where the enemy division commanded by Mao Bingwen was stationed. Our army marched at double time and arrived at Huangpi in 3 days, wiping out 4 regiments and capturing 4,000 enemy troops. Thus, our army won many battles in succession and the enemy became terror-stricken with the news of our coming. All enemy forces marching to the west and the south turned to the east and headed for Huangpi. They were prepared to fight a last decisive battle with us. When the enemy forces drew near in the form of encirclement, Committee Member Mao ordered Comrade Luo Binghui to lead some units of the 12th Army to feign to be the main forces and advance eastward with torches burning, flags displayed and bugles blowing, so as to lure in the enemy forces. The main forces of the First Red Front Army turned to the west and again traversed a 20-li-wide gap between enemy forces and arrived at Fengbian, Chenggang, Baishi and Liangcun, all of them near Xingguo, and assembled under camouflage. Discovering that the main forces of the Red Army were still in Xingguo, the enemy forces turned back to the west.

By then, the Red Army had already rested for half of a month and were well replenished. The enemy forces were led by the nose by Committee Member Mao and wasted efforts coming to and fro. The enemy troops were badly demoralized.

Seeing that the time was ripe for a counterattack, Committee Member Mao led the main forces of the Red Army to launch a strategic counterattack. The Red Army fought against the enemy forces commanded by Jiang Dingwen at Gaoxingxu and wiped out 4,000 enemy troops. Again in areas around Fangshiling, the Red Army wiped out an enemy division commanded by Han Deqin and another artillery regiment commanded by Jiang Dingwen and captured 5,000 enemy troops. Our third campaign against "encirclement and suppression" ended in victory. This signal victory brought bounteous fruits. As a result, the 21 counties in the central revolutionary base area were closely linked together and flourished, having a total population of 2.5 million.

The victory of our third campaign against "encirclement and suppression" was a great victory attributable to Comrade Mao Zedong's ideas of the people's war. Under Committee Member Mao's leadership, the people of Xingguo were mobilized, organized and armed in an unprecedented manner and cooperated with the Red Army in every possible way, thereby creating a sea of people's war to drown the enemy. In 1932, more than 10,000 young people in Xingguo joined the Red Army. What was most unforgettable was that in the glorious "Red May" in 1933, the heroic people of Xingguo answered the CCP Central Committee's call and whipped up an enthusiastic wave of expanding the Red Army. "Fathers saw their sons off, wives bade their husbands farewell, and brothers vied with one another to go to the front." Thousands and thousands of emancipated peasants showed their class consciousness and great revolutionary enthusiasm. The song "Sending Our Men To Join the Red Army" was sung in every village in Xingguo. Everywhere was a touching scene of people warmly enlisting in the Red Army. Within only 1 week, the famous "model division of Xingguo" was formed. Its 5,500 men, from its commander to the cooks, held a grand parade in the public square at Shaojiwo in Xingguo. All houses were decorated and firecrackers were set off to mark the occasion. Piled up like a hill were 300,000 pair of shoes for the soldiers and gifts of all kinds were sent from all quarters. On behalf of the CCP Central Committee and the workers and peasants Red Army, Comrade Chen Yi, commander of Jiangxi Provincial Military District, and Comrade Luo Ronghuan, inspector for the buildup of the Red Army under the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, reviewed this new contingent. On 3 June, the "model division of Xingguo" took a mass pledge, set out from Xingguo and headed for the Frontline. This event caused a sensation throughout the revolutionary base.

In July of the same year, Xingguo won the honorable title of a model county. A banner bearing the characters meaning "strive to be a model county forever" was conferred upon Xingguo County by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. Comrade Mao Zedong wrote an inscription "Xingguo, a model," which the Xingguo people mounted and hung above the town gate. The Xingguo people vowed to preserve this honor forever.

Half a century has elapsed since then and the great motherland has undergone tremendous changes. The teachings which Comrade Mao Zedong gave us years ago are still resplendent with truth--"What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. That is the real iron bastion which it is impossible, absolutely impossible, for any force on earth to smash. The counterrevolution cannot smash us; on the contrary, we shall smash it."



COMMENT ON MAIN CONTRADICTIONS IN SOCIALISM

HK141024 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Commenting on a Viewpoint of the Main Contradictions in Socialism"]

[Text] In the past 2 years, some people have energetically advocated, through various channels, a noticeable viewpoint, namely, that the main contradiction at present in our society is the contradiction between the people and the "bureaucratic class."

They put forward an extremely important theoretical and practical issue that has a direct bearing on how to determine the general task, general line and the focus of work of the whole party and people at the present stage. Therefore, it is necessary for us to make clear our views on this matter.

Is the So-Called Contradiction Between the People and the "Bureaucratist Class" the Main Contradiction at Present in Our Society?

The argument that the main contradiction at present in our society is that between the people and the "bureaucratist class" is not something new. Those who have gone through the "Great Cultural Revolution" will find it a "familiar" sight. Therefore, it is helpful in understanding this viewpoint to look back at the road we have taken on the issue of the main contradictions in society in both theory and practice.

A Marxist party must have a scientific analysis of various kinds of contradictions in society, a correct understanding and grasp of the main contradictions, and a correct handling of the relationship between the main and secondary contradictions, to formulate our party's task, line, principles and policies on a solid basis suited to objective reality. This has been the precious historical experience of our party since the new democratic revolution, and has been summed up theoretically and scientifically by Comrade Mao Zedong in his "On Contradiction." As regards the issue of what is the main contradiction in society after the completion of socialist transformation, we have undergone a zigzag process of recognition and paid a very high price for it.

According to Marxist theory, the existence of classes is related to man's differing status in the economic structure of a given society. The socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production has caused the capitalists to lose the means of production and lose the basic means for carrying out capitalist exploitation. This means that the capitalists exist no longer as a class. The establishment of the socialist economic system and political system should be the inevitable result of the basic solution of the contradictions between the working class and the bourgeoisie. Although class struggle has not yet come to an end completely, it is no longer the main domestic contradiction. The focus of work of the party and the people ought to shift from class struggle to production and construction. The appraisal of the domestic class relations and the changes in the main contradictions made by the eighth national party congress in September 1956 was based on such a kind of Marxist recognition. The decision of the eighth national party congress points out: "The fact that the socialist transformation has won a decisive victory shows that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in China has been resolved in the main; the history of the system of class exploitation existing for several thousands of years has come to an end, and the socialist social system has been founded in the main," and that the main domestic contradictions have been the contradiction between the demands of the people to build an advanced industrialized country and the reality of being a backward agricultural country, and the contradiction between the fast-growing economic and cultural needs of the people and the present situation in which the people's economic and cultural needs cannot be satisfied. With the founding of our socialist system, the nature of this contradiction is between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces.



It is a pity that we have not adhered to the correct theoretical path of the eighth national party congress from beginning to end but on the contrary, lost no time in considering the decision of the eighth national party congress concerning the inference of the main contradictions "to be wrong," reiterating the viewpoint that "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie is the main domestic contradiction," which was put forward shortly before the founding of the PRC. Afterwards, we further pointed out that the main targets of class struggle were in the party, raised the idea of "the persons in power taking the capitalist road in the party" and then started the "unprecedented" "Great Cultural Revolution." Lin Biao and the "gang of four" used our leftist mistakes and framed the so-called "theory of continuous revolution" by stringing together such viewpoints as "the main contradictions," "the main danger," "the main targets" and "the main forms of revolution." The realization of this "theory" in practice has caused the Chinese people to suffer great catastrophes of social chaos and economic destruction for a decade.

Errors and setbacks have taught us a lesson. After smashing the "gang of four," especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our party has set things right and come back again to the right track determined by the eighth national party congress. Of course, this is not a simple revival but the development of the line of the eighth national party congress on the basis of having summed up historical experience with a great number of attainments. Following the decision of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the 2d session of the 5th National Peoples Congress of the PRC analyzed the class situation at home and the major changes in the situation of class struggle in a practical way, pointing out: "According to Comrade Mao Zedong's teachings, the basic contradictions in socialist society are still those between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. They are, however, fundamentally different in character and have different features from the contradictions between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base in the old society. Under socialism, our fundamental task has shifted from liberating the productive forces to protecting and developing them under the new relations of production. The aim of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to safeguard the peaceful labor of our people as they strive to make China a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. The present level of our productive forces is very low and falls far short of the needs of the people and the country: the realization of the four modernizations by the end of the century, the raising of our present low level of productivity to that befitting a modern nation and the consequent transformation of those parts of our present relations of production and superstructure which hamper modernization and the eradication of the principal contradiction to be solved, the central task to be performed, by our entire people at the present stage." This Marxist scientific conclusion which is an embodiment for rich historical experience has laid a solid theoretical foundation for the correct line, principles and policies worked out since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.

Reviewing this period of history in which we have undergone a zigzag road, what theoretical inspiration should we draw from it?

The development of history has told us that after the basic completion of socialist transformation, the contradictions between the productive forces and the relations of production and between the economic base and the superstructure as the motive force of social development are no longer principally manifested in the class contradictions and class struggle in a concentrated way, but will govern the development of society with their own features. This is the great progress of mankind in the process of leaping from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom and the most profound roots of the superiority of the socialist system. If we ignore this historical progress and still try to rely on "the struggle of the two antagonistic classes" to propel social development, we are apt to commit the historical mistakes of magnifying class struggle and artificially creating social disorder, with the result that eventually the superiority of the socialist system will be sabotaged or even destroyed.

Historical experience and lessons have taught us that since after the basic completion of the socialist transformation there still exists class struggle, it is necessary to have a practical appraisal and scientific policy, that is, we should not only oppose the tendency to argue that class struggle has "died out" and belittle the class struggle that exists in reality but also vigilantly guard against and oppose searching out and even creating "class enemies" among the people who share unanimous fundamental interests. It is obvious that the argument that the contradiction between the people and the "bureaucratist class" is the main contradiction at present in society is nothing but the repetition of absurdities such as "the capitalist roaders within the party" and "the bourgeoisie in the party" which were prevalent during the "Cultural Revolution."

In looking back on the zigzag road we have traversed, a feeling of being too late to repent wells up. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation in 1956, if we had acted upon the exposition of the 8th national party congress and struggled for over 20 years for the realization of the four modernizations, what would our motherland, our party and our people have become? Time has been wasted and our cause has been delayed and there even emerged a terrible historical retrogression during the 10 years from 1966 to 1976. In drawing a lesson from bitter experience, the only thing that deserves our rejoicing is that we have become wiser and more mature after every setback; the only thing we should do is to struggle harder with greater determination to bring about the resurgence of the Chinese nation. However, ignoring historical experience, some people categorically asserted that a "bureaucratist class" had emerged in China where the exploiting classes had been wiped out, and did their utmost to incite people to concentrate their energy and efforts on carrying out "class struggle" to combat the so-called "bureaucratist class" by abandoning the four modernizations. Is this not a repetition of the historical mistakes of magnifying class struggle and restaging the historical tragedy of the sort of the "Cultural Revolution"? This is not a mere important and fundamental theoretical issue but a serious practical issue of whether to uphold or to change the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, an issue which has a bearing on the fate of the party, the country, the nation and the people. It deserves our vigilance and attention.

Of course, it cannot be denied that bureaucratism does exist in the work of our party and state organs and even seriously among some of our party members and cadres. Although it is not the main contradiction in our society, it is still a social contradiction which demands our attention and earnest solution. It is necessary precisely for the purpose of effectively struggling against bureaucratism to solve the problem of how to understand the bureaucratism among our ranks and of what ways and means to adopt to combat bureaucratism.

Is The Socialist System the Root Cause for the Emergence of Bureaucratism?

Although the viewpoint of the contradiction between the people and the so-called "bureaucratist class" is an age-old argument of taking the same disastrous historical road, it has quite a lot of new rubbish and features. One of them is "the social structure and political system of China is the root cause for the emergence of the bureaucratist class."

What does it mean? With a view to accurately understanding the meaning of this sentence, we must first of all understand what is meant by a social structure and what is meant by a political system. Historical materialism divides the diverse and complicated social phenomena into the economic base and the superstructure, and takes the view that the organic unity of a specific economic base and superstructure forms a specific social formation, and proceeding from this point, we can grasp the whole social structure and laws of social development. Therefore, the matter of the social structure of socialist China means the socialist economic base with the system of public ownership of the means of production as the core and the political system and legal system and the social ideological formation based on this foundation, to which they adapt themselves.

By the so-called political system, we chiefly mean the parts of the superstructure such as the political system and the legal system, and in China we mainly mean the people's democratic dictatorship that is, the system of proletarian dictatorship, which is formed with the people's congress, judicial organs and governments under the leadership of the CCP. It is very obvious that the argument "the social structure and socialist system of China are the root cause for the emergence of the bureaucratist class" means our socialist system itself is the root giving rise to bureaucratism and fostering a "bureaucratist class." The proponents of this viewpoint even spoke out their real intentions without mincing words by drawing an analogy: The past political movements only attacked certain bureaucrats and "never in the least touched the social structure and economic base that breeds this class. This means that by wiping out the capitalists without wiping out capital, the bourgeoisie still exists!"

Their real intentions to fundamentally change our socialist system on the pretext of combating bureaucratism appeared vividly between the lines! However, this sort of argument is somewhat puzzling because they have taken over our party's call to carry out reform. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, in leading the people throughout the nation to emancipate the mind and sum up historical experience, the party found that the bureaucratic practices among our ranks were related not only to the remnants of the old society and style of thinking but also to the defects in some of our institutions. For instance, bureaucratism is related to the overcentralized management which, we have reckoned for a long time, should be carried out under the socialist system and the planned management system in economics, politics, culture and the whole society. The overcentralization of power can be said to be the root of all evils. In addition, the leading organs at all levels lacked for a long time comprehensive administrative rules and regulations and clearly defined responsibilities in the individual responsibility system; the administrative organs were overstaffed; the cadre system lacked arrangements for normal employment, promotion, reward and punishment, retirement, resignation and elimination; the democratic election and democratic supervision were not perfect. All this will inevitably breed and develop bureaucratism. With a view to perfecting the socialist political system, conscientiously readjusting the superstructure and the economic base, the relations of production and the productive forces and suiting the needs for shifting the focus of work and the four modernizations program, we should reform the defects mentioned above step by step in a planned, resolute and thoroughgoing way. This should be the real meaning implied in the inference of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee concerning the main contradictions at present in our society, but some people purposely confuse some defects in our present institutions with the fundamental socialist system, aiming at negating and overthrowing the socialist system on the pretext of carrying out reform.

To clarify the ideological confusion they have created, it is necessary for us to make an earnest analysis of the following questions: What is the nature of the bureaucratism that still exists under socialism? In terms of its very essence, does socialism eliminate or give rise to bureaucratism? People often talk about bureaucratism. In fact, "bureaucratism" is a confused idea to a great extent. In the history of mankind there are at least two different kinds of bureaucratism. One is the bureaucratism among the state organs of the exploiting classes. Bureaucratism of this kind emerged along with the founding of the exploiting classes' state of "setting up state organizations to rule the people." What is a state? A state is the product of the antagonism of class contradictions, "and this power, arisen out of society, but placed above it, and increasingly alienating itself from it, is the state." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 166) This power is violence, as Lenin said: "It consists of special bodies of armed men which have prisons." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 3, p 177) To make the colossal state machine turn around without stopping, all exploiting classes must have "a special category of persons who specialize in the work of administration and occupy a privileged position as compared with the people." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 1, p 103) This special category of persons are called "bureaucrats."



So, the bureaucratic system is a political system in the society of the exploiting classes and the basic form of the state system of the exploiting classes. The bureaucratic system and the socialist democratic system for which the proletariat struggles are mutually antagonistic. The socialist country is "no longer a state in the proper sense of the word." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 3, p 259) The basic meaning of socialist democracy is that the people are the masters of the country, therefore all public personnel in terms of Marx are "social responsible servants" and "the responsible odd-jobmen of the society itself." The famous fundamental principle of Marxism is: The proletariat cannot simply grasp and use the state machine that has already existed to obtain its own goal, that is to say, the proletariat must not only destroy the colossal bourgeois military machine but also destroy the colossal bourgeois bureaucratic organizations. We did it 31 years ago.

The state organ of the proletariat does not need bureaucratism but must wipe out bureaucratism. But the problem is that the proletariat can "smash to pieces," "destroy" and "sabotage" the reactionary state machine, but cannot uproot bureaucratism at a stroke. Backward culture, low growth rate of the productive forces, the force of habit of small producers, feudal remnants and capitalist influence are the historical roots for the existence of bureaucratism. In addition, the history of socialism is not long and still in practice. Some of the defects of the institutions will easily breed bureaucratism. Bureaucratism is a long standing and complex social phenomenon. The bureaucratism existing presently in our society is neither the same as that in old China nor the same as that in the capitalist countries. It is no longer bureaucratism in the proper sense of the word and it can be said to be "bureaucratism without the bureaucratic political system." It is not fully formed bureaucratism but bureaucratism with defects and bureaucratism that is being overcome and is moribund.

After having a clear understanding of the special nature of the bureaucratism that exists under socialism, we can easily reach the conclusion: Bureaucratism has no substantial and spontaneous relations with the socialist system; although the bureaucratism among the revolutionary ranks is a kind of "stubborn disease," it is by no means an "incurable disease."

So, to wipe out bureaucratism, we do not need to sabotage the socialist system itself but on the contrary, we have to eliminate it step by step through the process of improving the socialist system. As Stalin said: "To carry the struggle against bureaucratism in the state apparatus to the point of destroying the state apparatus, of discrediting the state apparatus, of attempting to break it up, that means going against Leninism, and means forgetting that our apparatus is a Soviet apparatus, which is a state apparatus of a higher type than any other state in the world." ("Collected Works of Stalin," vol 10, p 273)

Is Bourgeois Democracy a Magic Weapon for Combating Bureaucratism?

Those who advertise that the contradiction between the people and the "bureaucratist class" is the main contradiction raise a slogan equivalent to the so-called slogan of "human rights," that is, "strive for democracy and freedom, oppose bureaucratism and special privileges." This can be said to be yet another new variation on an old theme.

This slogan is somewhat puzzling. It is known to all that in our history, China's feudal autocracy had an extraordinarily long history and complete formation in its development seldom seen in the world. By modern times, with Chinese society reduced to a semicolonial and semifeudal society, the capitalist commodity economy and democratic politics had not fully developed; the feudal traditions were so deep-rooted as to reach a degree of restoration under socialism by making good use of the tyranny of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." After smashing the "gang of four," keenly feeling the gravity of historical experience, people rose and repudiated the feudal racist autocracy and some of them flaunted "human rights," this ready-made ideological weapon which was used in history by the bourgeoisie to oppose feudalism.



But, in the past 2 years, a handful of people have directed their spearhead of struggle against our party and the state system of the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and tried to remold China according to the bourgeois democratic thinking and system by taking over, distorting and falsifying the principles worked out since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee for carrying out socialist democracy, by taking advantage of "human rights" to mislead people and by making good use of combating bureaucratism. There are still some other people who are muddled in their thinking and theory, considering the series of absurdities of the West as something new without differentiating their nature after "opening wide the doors and windows." They incorporate things of diverse nature without making any analysis, so their resentment and worries over bureaucracy and unhealthy tendencies are easily exploited by those with ulterior motives who desire to stir up trouble. Therefore, it is necessary for us to discuss: Is bourgeois democracy an "effective prescription for running the country well," for combating bureaucratism and realizing political democratization under socialism?

The slogan of "human rights" which includes freedom and equality was raised by the bourgeoisie to oppose feudalism. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the European bourgeois thinkers with enlightened mentality established the theory of "natural rights" to oppose the privileged and divine rights of the autocrats and the monks and priests, holding that "man was born free, equal and independent," "abandoning freedom means abandoning the qualifications to be a man and abandoning the rights of mankind." In "the Declaration of Independence" of the days of the American war of independence in the 1770's, the principle of human rights was raised for the first time in the form of a political program. The great French Revolution in the 1780's gave birth to the famous "declaration of human rights," which became the preface of the French constitution in the next 2 years. The principle of human rights "everyone was born free with equal rights" and "the inalienable natural rights" such as freedom, property, safety and resistance against oppression were for the first time affirmed in the form of law. So, human rights are the product of history. History shows: On the one hand, the slogan of human rights has played an important role in breaking through the shackles of feudal ideology, encouraging people to rise to fight and propel the bourgeois revolution, and on the other hand, the slogan of human rights is after all a slogan of the bourgeoisie. Although it includes all nominal universal principles of man, in reality, it is nothing but the right of the bourgeoisie. In capitalist society, the capitalists occupy the means of production and monopolize the ideology in society and propaganda machine, so that "Bourgeois property was proclaimed as one of the most essential rights of man." (Engels: "Anti-Duhring," p 15) "The equal exploitation of the productive forces is the primary human rights of capital." (Marx: "Das Kapital," vol 1, p 324) It is not strange that the slogan of human rights was later turned into a tool for the imperialists and the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat and socialism.

Unlike the slogan of human rights which reflects bourgeois ideas such as freedom and equality, Marxism puts forward the scientific viewpoint of freedom and equality. Marxism points out: Equality means elimination of classes; "the real content of the demand for equality of the proletariat is the demand for the abolition of classes; any demand outside this limit will certainly become an absurdity" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" vol 3, p 146); in this connection, freedom means the withering away of state power. Wherever violence must be resorted to for suppression, there will be no such inherent freedom of man as implied in the slogan of human rights and "whenever freedom can be spoken of, the state itself will no longer exist." (ibid, p 30) Therefore, the proletariat cannot take the slogan of human rights as its own fundamental slogan, it should take none other than the one written in the "communist manifesto: "The theory of communists may be summed up in a single sentence: Abolition of private property." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 265) Establishment of the proletarian democratic dictatorship, abolition of private property, elimination of classes and eventual realization of communism are the definitive Marxist statement on the equality and freedom of man.

In line with this theory, consolidating, perfecting and developing the socialist democratic system which has already been established in our country is the correct way to eliminate the pernicious influence of bureaucratism step by step. As if they had "discovered the new continent," some people looked upon bourgeois democracy, freedom and equality as "a magic weapon" for remolding social drawbacks, hardly realizing that it was retrogression with regard to ideology and theory alone. In criticizing the Gotha program over 100 years ago, Engels pointed out: "Regarding socialism as a kingdom of equality is a French view based one-sidedly on the slogan 'freedom, equality and fraternity.'" In a specific period of development and at the time and the place in question it was once correct but as the one-sidedness of the past various socialist schools of thought, at present it must be overcome because it will only lead to ideological confusion and also because we have more precise ways to expound this matter." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 31)

Those who have blind faith in and worship bourgeois democracy hold that we must practice (at least imitate) a Western-style bourgeois democratic system. It seems to them that there is no such bureaucratism in capitalist countries. This is a manifestation of naivete and ignorance. The capitalist state system itself is a kind of bureaucratic system which is becoming more perfect day by day. One hundred and thirty years ago, in analyzing the French social structure, Marx called the colossal bureaucratic organs and military organs "a horrible parasitic body that like a close net twines around the whole body of French society and clogs all its (life) pores." He especially pointed out: "Bureaucrats are only the means of class domination of the bourgeoisie." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 691-692) The democratic parliamentary form cannot change the essential feature of the bureaucratization of the state by the bourgeoisie. Congressmen themselves are capitalists and deputies of the monopolistic groups in particular. The system of universal suffrage, as Marx said, decided which category of persons from the ruling classes would represent and suppress the people once every 3 or 6 years. Though parliamentary democracy can restrain government officials within a certain scope and to a certain degree, this simply belongs to the internal affairs of the bourgeoisie. With regard to the proletariat and the broad working people, government officials remain government officials, who are bureaucrats occupying a privileged position and sitting on their backsides to govern and rule the proletariat and the working people. Failure to understand this point means not perceiving the class nature of the bourgeois democratic system as a state formation. Even though you subjectively have a genuine desire to restrict and combat bureaucratism, the argument that we must apply such things to socialist China will eventually lead to the restoration of bureaucratism in the proper sense of the word with complete formation and even the bureaucratic system and the horrible disaster of historical retrogression. The reason is as Lenin pointed out: "They have forgotten the most fundamental propositions of Marxism; they have forgotten that with them it is a case of bourgeois democracy, whereas we have passed to proletarian democracy." Proletarian democracy means the people governing the country. "We can fight bureaucratism to the bitter end, to a complete victory, only when the whole population participates in the work of government. In the bourgeois republics not only is this impossible, but the law itself prevents it. The best of the bourgeois republics, no matter how democratic they may be, have thousands of legal hindrances which prevent the working people from participating in the work of government." Of course, we have not reached the degree whereby all the working people can participate in the work of government but we are exerting relentless efforts to stride forward in this direction, and "in the matter of enlisting the workers and peasants, we have done more than has been done or could be done by the best democratic republics in hundreds of years." (Selected Works of Lenin, vol 3, p 788-789)

Only socialist democracy can root out bureaucratism. But, socialist democracy cannot be realized spontaneously. It is a social process of the conscious struggle launched by the masses under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The crux of the argument of a tiny minority of people to imitate and indiscriminately copy the bourgeois democratic system of the West is the attempts to break away from party leadership. They have put themselves in an extremely dangerous position. Democracy that excludes the leadership of the party is definitely not socialist democracy. "Exercising democracy by brushing off the party committees" is but a repetition of the old trick of "kicking aside the party committees in order to make revolution." In doing so, we cannot combat bureaucratism, but on the contrary, we can destroy the socialist system itself, with the result that bureaucratism and other social drawbacks will run rampant. The lessons drawn from the "great Cultural Revolution" are proof of this.

We have stressed the adherence to party leadership because only the party can prevent the struggle against bureaucratism from degenerating into the fantasy of the petite bourgeoisie. Ours was once a country where the petite bourgeoisie existed like a boundless ocean. The petit bourgeois ideology and its influence such as egalitarianism, "revolutionary" fanaticism and impetuosity are used to consider some disparities between man and man which are still preserved in socialist society as "class polarization" and attempt to rely on political movements to eliminate bureaucracy overnight. This kind of petit bourgeois ideological trend is apt to fall prey to "leftist" mistakes, and can provide room for rightist deviations that negate the socialist system. Ultimately, it is a kind of fantasy that is harmful to the revolutionary cause. Regarding a fantasy of this kind, Lenin definitely pointed out: "You can throw out the czar, throw out the landowners, throw out the capitalists. We have done this, But you cannot 'throw out' and cannot 'thoroughly eliminate' bureaucratism in a peasant country. You can only reduce it by slow and stubborn effort." "To 'throw off' the 'bureaucratic ulcer' is wrong in its very formulation. It means you do not understand the question. To 'throw off' an ulcer of this kind is impossible. It can only be healed. Surgery in this case is an absurdity, an impossibility; only a slow cure. All the rest is charlatany or naivete." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 35, p 490)

Since smashing the "gang of four," it is none other than the party that has developed socialist democracy and led the whole party and the people throughout the country to correctly unfold the struggle against bureaucratism. We have promulgated some guiding principles for inner-party political life and set up the party's Discipline Inspection Commission at central to local levels, revived and strengthened democratic centralism and collective leadership, and opposed and corrected the arbitrary decisions made by individuals; we started to carry out reform of the party and state leadership system and changed the phenomena in which power is overcentralized, the leading cadres hold too many concurrent posts, there is no distinction between party and government work; we have abolished the principle of lifelong tenure for cadres and started to reform the cadre system and popularize the practice of the masses electing grass-roots leaders; we have strengthened and perfected the people's congress system and expanded the direct election of the people's deputies to county level; we have improved the election system inside and outside the party to make elections better reflect the will of the voters; we have perfected the democratic management organs and supervisory organs such as the congresses of staff and workers and trade unions; strengthened the democratic management and supervision of enterprises and undertaking units; strengthened the work of the letters the people send in and the complaints they make when they call and practiced mass criticism and self-criticism. The above-mentioned achievements are the important progress we have made in a short time spanning several years. Facts are most convincing. Only this aspect has eloquently proven that party leadership is where we rest our hopes. Should we not be full of confidence in this?

There is one more point that should be mentioned here. By commenting in detail on the viewpoint of the so-called "contradiction between the masses of people and the 'bureaucratist class' is the main contradiction at the present stage in society," we do not mean to say that this viewpoint finds extraordinary support but we mean to clarify the ideological confusion.



The ideological confusion of this kind among some people has specific social and historical reasons. It involves a series of issues of principle as to how to sum up historical experience, earnestly eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideology and theory as well as erroneous line, continue to eliminate the anti-Marxist evils and pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and resist erroneous rightist tendencies. We must not let it slide away and run wild. Reasoning things out and clarifying confusion will be of great help in eradicating some destabilizing factors, to make us closely unite on the basis of the theory and line as well as the principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, satisfactorily fulfill the task for further readjusting the national economy and stride forward toward the four modernizations with firmer determination.

ARMY PAPER CITED ON PEOPLE'S LOVE FOR BORDER TROOPS

OW141000 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, 10 coeds of the 77-2 class of the Guangxi Nationalities College, namely, (Wang Ling), (Zhao Ronghui), (Wei Ping), (Li Feiyan), (Fu Kun), (Huang Xiajuan), (Luo Jinlian), (Zhou Jian), (Luo Xiaoying) and (Wang Haibin), were much inspired by the triumphant press report on the border defense fighters who firmly defended Fakashan by heroically repulsing the intruding Vietnamese troops. They had a discussion and decided to present tokens of their gratitude to the warriors who risked their lives and shed their blood in exchange for a peaceful educational environment for the students, and encouraged the heroes to redouble their efforts and fight heroically in defense of the frontiers. They spent their after-school hours embroidering the four big characters "zhen xing zhong hua" [revitalize the Chinese nation] on a silk banner and pooled their spending money to buy candy and cigarettes. Student (Wang Ling) took particular trouble to embroider a crimson kapok flower on a white handkerchief given to (Li Huaixiong), holder of merit citation, first class, hoping that the flower of heroes would blossom forever. (Luo Xiaoying) presented a border defense fighter with a much-treasured new kind of pencil. Student (Zhao Ronghui) presented the heroic company guarding Fakashan with her most favorite book bearing the message: "Revitalizing the Chinese nation is the people's hope, the youths' duty. Let us encourage each other in our endeavors." On receiving these poetic writings and gifts, warriors guarding the Fakashan frontline promised to take practical actions to defend the motherland's security and the four modernizations in response to the encouragement and concern of the 10 coeds and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

JIEFANGJUN BAO on 14 June appended an editor's note along with this report, saying: The 10 coeds have written heart-warming comfort letters to the border defense fighters, which, together with those gifts, crystallize the affection of the fraternal nationalities and the love of the people. This love of the people for the border defense fighters is great, noble and pure. It is based on the ardent love for the socialist motherland and the conviction to revitalize the Chinese nation. It gives tremendous inspiration to commanders and fighters who risk their lives and shed their blood in defending the motherland's security. Our fighters should highly treasure the people's love.



JIANGSU VICE GOVERNOR ON LEARNING FROM SHANGHAI

HK151400 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 10, 16 May 81 pp 36-37

[Article by Wang Bingshi [3076 0393 4258], Jiangsu provincial vice governor: "Grasp Shanghai's Advanced Experiences"]

[Text] At the recently held national conference on industrial and transportation work, the State Council called on the industrial and transportation front to learn from Shanghai, from coastal areas and from the advanced. This call is of very important significance.

For historical reasons, some industrial cities along our coastal areas, particularly Shanghai, have always been characterized by fairly advanced technology and management and better economic results. It is because of its good foundation that Shanghai has been able to digest well and quickly imported foreign technology and equipment. If all of our industrial cities are able to reach or almost reach Shanghai's present level in the not too distant future, the existing enterprises will be able to increase by a large margin the output of industrial products that are needed in people's lives and in state construction by making little or no investment in capital construction. Thus our socialist accumulation will be multiplied without having to add or only having to add a minimal amount to fixed assets.

Over the past few years, we have imported advanced technology and equipment from industrialized countries and these have played an important role in improving our backward technology. But all such technology and equipment require much money and some do not totally accord with our situation. Therefore it is of particular significance at present to issue the call to learn from Shanghai, coastal areas and the advanced. We can make full use of the superiority of the socialist system and organize the work of learning from Shanghai's advanced experience so that we will be able to quickly master advanced technology without having to spend or only having to spend a minimal amount of money. This is not only more practical but will also help the existing enterprises improve their economic results quickly.

The industry of Jiangsu Province does have a foundation, but if compared with that of Shanghai, it still lags far behind. For example, the original value of Shanghai's industrial fixed assets in 1980 was 20.8 billion yuan and the gross industrial output value in the same year was 62.6 billion yuan, with gross industrial output value of 300 yuan for every 100 yuan of fixed assets. The original value of the fixed assets of Jiangsu Province in 1980 was 17.6 billion yuan and the gross industrial output value in the same year was 45.7 billion yuan, with gross industrial output value of 259 yuan for every 100 yuan of fixed assets. The profits of the province were even lower than those of Shanghai. For example in 1979, the state-owned industry in Shanghai made 22.5 yuan in profit out of 100 yuan in output value as compared to Jiangsu's 11.8 yuan, amounting to a difference of almost half. The textile, light and electronics industries in the province are fairly advanced but still lag far behind those in Shanghai. The original value of the fixed assets of the textile industry in Jiangsu is equivalent to 72 percent of that of Shanghai, gross output value is equivalent to 60 percent, foreign exchange from exports is equivalent to 50 percent and profits to 37 percent. The fixed assets of the province's light industry in 1979 was almost 80 percent of that of Shanghai, the accumulation in the same year was 37 percent of that of Shanghai, the productivity of the productive force was 30 percent and the annual accumulation created by each light industrial worker was only equivalent to 17 percent of a worker in Shanghai. The fixed assets, number of workers and enterprises and the equipment of the electronics industry in the province are mainly the same as those of Shanghai, but the quality, quantity and varieties of electronics products for daily use in the province lag behind those of Shanghai.

Why when compared with Shanghai, do the economic results of the industry in the province lag behind that of Shanghai? According to our initial analysis, the following are the main reasons: First, Shanghai's industrial products are of high quality with many varieties.

Second, Shanghai is good at constantly changing the structure of products and organization and readjusts its industrial structure to meet the changes in the market; consequently Shanghai's specialization in industrial production is much higher than Jiangsu's. Third, Shanghai has advanced technology and it is doing a good job in technically renovating its old enterprises. Fourth, the enterprises in Shanghai have advanced management that has resulted in low consumption of fuel and goods and materials. These enterprises have less funds and staff but their utilization rate of equipment and plants is high. Fifth, Shanghai has accumulated rich experiences in international competition. Sixth, the city is good in resorting to economic levers such as financing, taxes, credits and pricing in developing production. Seventh, the proletariat in Shanghai are highly conscious politically, they have high cultural, scientific and technical levels and they are good at carrying out research and technical investigations in conjunction with universities and research institutes. All these are Shanghai's advantages, and are Jiangsu's shortcomings.

As early as 1962 and 1965, the province organized activities in a planned way in learning from Shanghai that helped considerably improve the industry in the province. These activities were suspended during the 10 years when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amok. Nevertheless, enterprises in the province continued with their "nongovernmental" activities in grasping Shanghai's experiences. Following the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, the provincial leadership lost no time and issued a call to "learn from Shanghai and improve standards." Under the new situation over the past few years, the contents and methods of learning from Shanghai have changed and according to our view the following are the main contents and methods.

First, we must have a unanimous view on Shanghai. The industrial management departments and enterprises in Jiangsu Province have always been enthusiastic in learning from Shanghai and this is the main trend. But there exist some wrong views such as stressing that the province does not have enough conditions to learn and catch up with Shanghai and consequently departments and enterprises do not have confidence and they are not decisive. On the other hand, some people underestimate difficulties and they want to catch up with Shanghai too quickly or they regard learning from Shanghai as a purely technical matter. All these problems must be gradually solved in the course of learning from Shanghai.

Second, the important method of learning from the city is to analyze and compare the same products and trades so as to find out about the differences. The province's textile industry, chemical industry and metallurgical industry have achieved better results in learning from the advanced and the reason for these achievements is that they are good in carrying out investigations and studies so that they know the situations of the advanced to compare with their own. It means that in this way, they analyzed economic and technical goals to find the differences in technology, management, equipment and even economic policies. Thus having compared their situations with those of the advanced, they are able to make improvements.

Third, work out the planning for learning so as to ensure that measures will be taken. Following analysis and comparison and understanding the situations of both sides, it is necessary to work out planning so as to guarantee that measures will be taken. It is not difficult to learn from the advanced and in fact be able to catch up with them. The cotton spinning industry, yarn dyeing industry and wool spinning industry in Wuxi Municipality have fairly good conditions and are planning to reach the level of Shanghai's related enterprises in the next 2 years or so. In 1979, the per 100 yuan in fixed assets of the textile industry in Changzhou created 14 percent less profit than Shanghai but in 1980 the figure was 4.9 percent higher than Shanghai's level in 1979.

Fourth, proceed from reality and give guidance according to specific classifications. The areas along the Shanghai-Ningbo railway with fairly advanced industry must primarily learn from Shanghai's advanced enterprises. The enterprises in the northern part of Suzhou must mainly learn from those in the southern part of Suzhou. The enterprises must be classified into three categories according to the quality of their products and their economic and technical goals. The first category must learn from Shanghai, the second category from the first while the third category of enterprises must concentrate their efforts on readjusting so as to change their backwardness.

Fifth, learn repeatedly and advance step by step until advanced experiences are really grasped. In the past we sent many people to Shanghai to conduct studies and quite a number of people also came to our province for the same purpose. Various prefectures in the Suzhou administrative region have invited more than 5,000 retired workers and technicians from Shanghai. It requires repeated studies for an enterprise to solve technical and management problems. It must be pointed out here that the comrades from Shanghai are modest and prudent in learning and this spirit merits our emulation.

We have gained some experiences in learning from Shanghai but still we must pay attention to the following.

First, deepen our understanding of the importance of learning from Shanghai so as to increase our consciousness. The enterprises in Jiangsu Province are faced with a prominent problem of how to rapidly improve their economic results. We will make greater contributions once the economic results of the industry across the province reach or almost reach the level of Shanghai.

Second, proceed from reality and grasp Shanghai's experiences in an all-round way. In the past, we mainly learned from Shanghai's technical experiences. But now it is more important to learn from Shanghai's experiences in readjusting and reforming.

Third, learn step by step and honestly. While the advanced still have to learn, it is more important for the backward to do so. We must avoid the tendency of "a number of general calls but few concrete demands; more political slogans but few methods and measures; outward display of public opinion but few actual deeds and more articles but with less results."

#### NANJING PLA'S GUO LINXIANG AT THEATER FESTIVAL

OW161401 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] The Nanjing PLA Units' theatrical festival in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP came to an end on the evening of 16 June after 11 days' performance before fellow artists for the purpose of discussion and emulation. At the closing ceremony of the festival, awards were given.

Leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units attended the closing ceremony. Sun Keji, deputy political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, delivered a closing speech. First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang and other leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units presented certificates of merit and money awards to 57 units and individuals for creating or performing outstanding theatrical items.

The 12 troupes participating in the festival performed a total of 95 theatrical items created by amateur army writers and artists. These varied and interesting theatrical items portray the life of army companies and have the rich flavor of life and the present era.

#### BAI RUBING SEES CPPCC INSPECTION TEAM IN SHANDONG

SK160245 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] According to DAZHONG RIBAO a seven-member national CPPCC inspection team headed by Nie Zhen, Standing Committee member and deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, investigated our province's economic readjustment situation on 21 May and left Jinan for Beijing on 13 June after winding up its work.



The inspection team conducted investigations and studies in Jinan, Zibo and Qingdao Municipalities and Yantai, Jining and Taian Prefectures, heard reports by the municipal people's governments, the administrative offices and departments concerned on the situation of economic readjustment, visited 15 plants and enterprises and talked with their leading comrades.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Bai Rubing, Li Zichao, Gao Keting, Zhang Jingtao, Zhou Xingfu, Wang Zhe and Li Sijing and responsible comrades of provincial level departments concerned received all team members and exchanged views with them on economic readjustment.

DAZHONG RIBAO ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM, SOCIALISM

SK170423 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jun 81

["Excerpts" of DAZHONG RIBAO 17 June commentator's article: "Implementing the Responsibility System and Upholding the Socialist Road"]

[Text] Over the past 2 years, various production responsibility systems have been rapidly and widely popularized in the rural areas of our province. This has helped promote agricultural production and develop the excellent situation. However, in some places people raised such questions as "do the responsibility systems advocated in rural areas, especially the system of assigning farm output quotas for individual households and the system of fixed responsibility for specified jobs, belong to socialism or capitalism?" and "does the advocacy of responsibility systems contradict upholding the socialist road?"

Only socialism can save China. This is a scientific conclusion the Chinese people have reached by summing up historical experiences. Whether to uphold or abandon the socialist road is important for the destiny and future of our country and people. But why are there some comrades who wonder if people are still upholding the socialist road when they see them implementing the responsibility systems in rural areas?

There are perhaps many reasons. One important reason is that those who worked for a long time under the guidance of the leftist ideology have some muddled or even erroneous ideas about the scientific definition of socialism. According to the theories on the socialist economic system of the authors of the classic works of Marxism-Leninism, to determine whether a country's economic system is socialist, one should examine the ownership of the means of production and distribution relations. The fundamental characteristics of a socialist economic system are: public ownership of the means of production occupies a predominant position, and the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work is implemented. To try to determine whether a system is socialist without considering these two factors will only lead to confusion both in theory and practice. The current debate is focused on whether the system of assigning farm output quotas for individual households and the system of households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work are socialist or capitalist.

If we analyze these two responsibility systems in line with the two fundamental characteristics of a socialist economy, we can clearly see that land, as a basic means of agricultural production, is still owned by the collective. Peasants only have the right to use it. They cannot lease, pawn or sell it. Collective labor or decentralized labor concern the form of organization of labor. It cannot change the ownership of the means of production. As far as distribution is concerned, do these two forms of responsibility systems conform to the socialist principle? The answer is yes. The outcome of these two forms of systems is that anyone who does more work and does it better will have more income; by the same token, anyone who does less work and does it worse will have less income. This accords with the principle of to each according to his work.



Since the party's third plenary session, we have straightened things out, emancipated our minds and widely introduced the production responsibility systems to rural areas. We have found in the systems a formula for production management which can combine public ownership with the principle of to each according to his work. Therefore, enforcement of the systems enables the superiority of the socialist economic system to manifest itself. This superiority is reflected in the fact that the responsibility systems can combine the peasants' rights, [word indistinct] with labor or their [word indistinct] with their income. This has greatly aroused their enthusiasm and promoted production. The four prefectures in the northwest part of our province were originally an economically backward area. Thanks to economic readjustment in line with reality and the responsibility systems, they have gradually changed their backwardness over the past 2 years.

Popularizing the responsibility systems is a new task. All forms of the systems need to be improved. Many problems may arise. Cadres at all levels in rural areas must never neglect or abandon their work to educate peasants to uphold the four basic principles while they are leading the enforcement of the systems, so that all forms of responsibility systems can soundly develop and improve in line with the socialist orientation.

#### AFP REPORTS DEMONSTRATORS, POLICE CLASH IN SHANGHAI

OW170557 Hong Kong AFP in English 0552 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jun (AFP)--Baton-wielding police confronted several thousand people in the streets of Shanghai Wednesday who held a demonstration in protest against unemployment. An eyewitness who phoned the AFP bureau in Beijing from the country's largest metropolis said police intervened and started arresting demonstrators who had gathered in Nankin Road in the city centre. The eyewitness said they were also protesting against living conditions. Shops closed down and traffic was also reported to have come to a complete stop. It was not immediately possible to find out how many arrests the police had made. In recent months there have been series of demonstrations in the 12-million strong city where unemployment is said to be fairly high. The latest issue of a Shanghai daily, WEN HUI BAO, reaching here today carried a commentary deploring the crime rise in the city and the presence of "counter-revolutionaries" bent on spreading trouble in the eastern seaport.

#### SHANGHAI CONTINUES WORK ON NEW PETROCHEMICAL PLANT

OW160834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Shanghai, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--Work is continuing on the second stage of the Shanghai petrochemical plant, which will use equipment imported from Japan and West Germany, as it has been listed as a key project in China's 1981 capital construction plan, according to municipal authorities. The project, when completed in 1985, will turn out 200,000 tons of polyester fibres a year, or the equivalent of 200,000 tons of cotton. Equipment includes an aromatic hydrocarbon installation to be imported from West Germany, p-phthalic acid and polyester units to be imported from Japan, and vacuum distillation units and an air separation plant to be made in China. Ground construction for the second stage began last summer. The aromatic hydrocarbon reactor and a 70-meter-high distillation column have been moved to the construction site.

The Shanghai petrochemical plant produces mainly synthetic fibres. The first phase of the project, which went into operation in 1979, has an annual capacity of 102,000 tons of synthetic fibres. The plant has turned over 2,100 million yuan in profits and taxes to the state in the past two years. This is roughly equivalent to the state investment.

OFFICIALS ATTEND SHANGHAI NAVAL REVIEW 16 JUN

OW162231 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] According to a station report, a reviewing ceremony was held during the on-the-spot naval meeting to inspect and learn from each other in implementing regulations and orders for naval ships. The reviewing ceremony was held in the morning of 16 June at Wusong's military pier. Attending the reviewing ceremony were Mei Jiasheng, deputy commander of the navy; Fang Zhengping, deputy political commissar of the navy; and leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the Shanghai Garrison Command and the air force units stationed in Shanghai Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, He Xixiang, (Han Decai) and others.

They reviewed the naval vessels on parade and the fighters of the naval training corps of the East China Sea Fleet in march-past. After receiving the regulations and orders for naval ships issued by the navy in April this year, the destroyers, destroyer escorts, landing craft, submarines and submarine chasers of the East China Sea Fleet have launched a campaign to study and implement the regulations and orders. They have linked their efforts to implement the regulations and orders with their efforts to improve their work style and observe discipline, and combine their efforts to strengthen naval discipline and maintain required standards for appearance and bearing on naval vessels with the activities to promote the "five stresses" and "four beauties" and with the development of the spiritual civilization, thus greatly strengthening the naval forces militarily and politically.

At 0900 the leading comrades arrived at the pier. The military band on the destroyer struck up the Chinese People's Liberation Army March, and the saluting guns on the destroyer escort roared. The magnificent "1 August" flag gradually ascended to the top of the mast. Afterward, the leading comrades reviewed the naval vessels. They also came to the square near the pier to review the 1,500 fighters of the naval training corps of the East China Sea Fleet in march-past. Most of the fighters are new recruits. Marching in step, they valiantly and spiritedly passed the reviewing stand.

After the military review, Deputy Commander Mei Jisheng delivered a speech. This meeting to inspect and learn from each other's work opened in Shanghai on 15 June. The meeting was hosted by the navy for the purpose of strengthening naval militancy and enhancing the building of the people's navy.

BEIJING COMPLETES DISTRICT, COUNTY PARTY CONGRESSES

HK161442 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] At the end of last month, Huairou County held its fourth party congress and elected its new county CCP Committee and delegates to the fifth Beijing municipal party congress. With this, the 18 districts and counties in Beijing Municipality have completed holding their party congresses.

A special feature of these district and county party congresses was the emphasis on eliminating "leftist" influence. They seriously implemented the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the four instructions of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee on the policy concerning the construction of Beijing, and put forth specific work principles and measures which are in line with the special conditions of the respective districts and counties.

At the same time, the district and county party congresses have given full play to inner-party democracy. They adopted the method of having the number of candidates exceeding the number of posts and reelected the district and county CCP committees. A number of relatively outstanding young cadres have thus joined the leadership groups. Among the 18 district and county CCP committees, the number of young cadres amounts to 29 percent of the number of Standing Committee members and the average age of the Standing Committee members dropped by 2.3 years compared with what it had been. The percentage of those who have attained a cultural level at and above senior secondary school rose from the original 22 percent to 38 percent. In this way, the leadership groups of the district and county CCP committees have made a step forward toward the target of having younger and more intellectual and professional cadres.

To do a good job of electing outstanding young cadres, the district and county party congresses seriously studied the relevant instructions of the central authorities and thereby obtained a better understanding of this significant strategic question. They made preliminary achievements in widening their field of vision in selecting talented people and broke the old convention of ranking by seniority and that the "man must be perfect." Some veteran comrades in the original district and county committees' standing committees who are old and weak, proceeded from the overall situation. Thus, they took the initiative and declared that they would not stand as candidates for the standing committees. They were widely praised.

Most of the newly elected young cadres have been tempered in practice at the basic levels. Some of them were in fact selected from among the municipal, district and county office cadres. The delegates to the party congresses held: This is indeed a significant measure for realizing the four modernizations and allowing our party's cause to prosper and have successors.

JIN MING ATTENDS HEBEI INDUSTRY CONFERENCE OPENING

HK160246 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpts] A provincial industry and communications work conference convened by the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and government opened in Shijiazhuang on the morning of 7 June. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and government Jin Ming, Jiang Yizhen, Li Erzhong, Guo Zhi, Yin Zhe, Yang Dejiang, Yue Zongtai, Lan Kaimin, Yu Yongjin, Hong Yi, Zhang Kerang, Xu Ruilin, and Jiang Naijun attended the opening. The main tasks of the meeting are to convey and implement the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference, study and discuss the questions of increasing production and practicing economy, increasing revenue and economizing expenditure, vigorously increasing consumer goods output, conserving energy, and of making heavy industry serve light industry and bringing into better play the role of heavy industry. The meeting will study this year's readjustment and reorganization in industry and communications, the establishment of joint undertakings, and relevant economic policy issues. The meeting will also discuss and study questions of stepping up the work of straightening out the enterprises and strengthening ideological and political work, and discuss question of learning from Shanghai and the progressives and improving enterprise management.



Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Governor Li Erzhang presided at the session on the morning of 7 June. Provincial CCP Committee Deputy Secretary and Vice Governor Yue Zongtai conveyed the main guidelines of the national industry and communications work conference and the relevant Central Committee and State Council documents.

#### NEI MONGGOL CRITICIZES FORMER MODEL COMMUNE

SK151134 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun. 81

[Text] According to our correspondent, the Ih Ju League CCP Committee, in trying to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology, dares to face reality in dealing with representative issues. Its recent earnest study of the famous model commune (Wushenzhao) has given great impetus for people throughout the league to shake off their ideological inhibitions. Since the beginning of 1981, the Ih Ju League CCP Committee has conducted a comprehensive analysis of the model commune in connection with its study and implementation of the guidelines of the central work conference. The league CCP Committee concluded that during the first years of its inception (Wushenzhao) commune made great contributions to the people in developing grasslands and promoting livestock production. It was indeed one of the league's model communes in livestock production.

Following the outbreak of the Great Cultural Revolution, however, (Wushenzhao) commune catered to leftist requirements and followed the then-prevailing political trend to present itself as a pace setter in political movements. It went in for large-scale class struggle, criticized so-called capitalism, engaged in eliminating the remnants of capitalism and merged livestock herds to form a big herd regardless of objective conditions. As a result, production relations greatly outpaced the level of the development of productive forces. Livestock production suffered.

In developing grasslands, the commune abandoned the practical and effective work style and engaged in grandiose projects and formalism. Forage-growing paddocks expanded. The biggest was several hundred thousand mu. However, the paddocks were unable to be utilized in a practical manner. Grasslands outside the paddocks were ignored and became sandy. The spirit of self-reliance and hard work declined. The commune sought financial aid from the state, and the state complied. (Wushenzhao) commune was prone to boasting and exaggerating its production achievements. Its use of deception in ideological work developed to the point of extreme arrogance.

The commune always posed as an advanced unit and wanted to hear nothing but praise. It put the label of opposing (Wushenzhao) on whoever made any suggestions. It criticized those who praised other units as [words indistinct], divorcing and isolating itself from the masses.

The Ih Ju League CCP Committee is aware that it is responsible for some mistakes in its dealings with (Wushenzhao) commune. The league CCP Committee once confirmed and publicized the commune's experience in carrying out the class struggle. For a long time, the league CCP Committee failed to give any correct political and ideological guidance to the commune. It did not point out the commune's mistakes. The committee covered up the commune's mistakes, exaggerating its achievements and glossing over its faults. The committee insisted on designating the commune as an advanced unit at every meeting of representatives of units advanced in agricultural and livestock production, publicizing the commune's experience in absolute terms and improperly using it as a guide in the work of all trades and professions in the league. Refusing to emulate (Wushenzhao) was considered a reflection of one's political viewpoint. (Wushenzhao) was used as a club to strike others. As a result, the commune bogged down deeper and deeper in the quagmire of leftist ideology. This has brought a very bad influence to the work in Ih Ju League.

The league CCP Committee's explanation of (Wushenzhao) commune has helped the people break their ideological shackles and greatly accelerated the elimination of leftist ideology.



I. 17 Jun 81

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTH REGION

SHANXI MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS PARADE 5 JUN

HK150324 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Report: "Shanxi Military District Holds Parade and March-Past"]

[Excerpt] The Shanxi Provincial Military District held a parade and march-past in the 1 May square in Taiyuan on the morning of 5 June. A number of cadres and fighters of the military district were reviewed by commanders of the district and leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and government.

The parade began at 0900. The standard bearer carried the military standard to the front of the units being reviewed. Military district Deputy Commander Jiao Yuwen [3542 3768 2429] reported to the commanders reviewing the parade. Provincial military district commander Geng Shuming [5105 3219 2494] and First Political Commissar Huo Shilian then went round the ranks in an open car. Military district Political Commissar Li Bude [2621 1580 1795] and Zheng Xiaofeng [6774 2400 1496], Deputy Commander Zhang Chunde [1728 4783 1795] and Deputy Political Commissars Su Guozhu [5685 0948 2691], Zhao Baohua [6392 0202 5478] and Li Zigao [2621 1311 7559] reviewed the parade from the reviewing stand.

Present at the ceremony were leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC Luo Guibo, Ruan Bosheng, Wang Tingdong, Wu Guangtang, Jia Jun, Zhu Weihua, Zheng Lin, Wang Wenzhong, Wang Xiujin, Zhao Lizhi, Wei Hongbin, Shi Jiyan, Feng Sutaoyao, Ren Yinglun, Cao Pu, Wang Maolin, Zhang Tianyi, Zhang Jianmin, Yue Weifan, Jia Chongzhi, Ma Guishu, Wei Fengqi, Zhao Jun, Wang Xi, Li Zhimin, An Zhifan, Tao Jian, Yan Dingchu, Ling Daqi, and Wang Dingnan; Cao Buchi [2580 2975 1062], a leader of PLA units stationed in Shanxi; and leading comrades of the Taiyuan Municipal CCP Committee, Revolutionary Committee and CPPCC Li Haoshan [2621 1170 1472], Tong Yun [0104 0061], Li Tingfeng [2621 2185 6912] and Li Huichun [2621 1920 2504].

SHANXI PROVINCE ISSUES CIRCULAR ON TRAINING CADRES

HK160614 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Provincial CCP Committee Issues Circular to All Prefectural, Municipal and County CCP Committees on Training Rural Basic-Level Cadres To Make a Success of the Agricultural Production Responsibility Systems"]

[Text] The Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 6 May to all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees on training rural basic-level cadres to make a success of the agricultural production responsibility systems. The circular demanded that all CCP committees take advantage of agricultural slack periods to do a good job in training rural basic-level cadres and in eliminating the influence of leftist ideology to enable them to understand that the agricultural production responsibility system is a great readjustment in the production relations of the people's communes in the rural areas; and that it is an important measure to promote the socialist collective economy. The circular aims at stimulating and teaching the rural cadres to practice the production responsibility system. Here is the text of the circular:

To do a good job in promoting the agricultural production responsibility system is a great readjustment in the production relations in the people's communes in the rural areas. This is an important aspect in the elimination of erroneous leftist influence over the rural collective economy and is very important for the consolidation of the collective economy and the development of agricultural production. Practice has proven that in places where measures were taken to suit the local situation and where the production responsibility system was adopted according to the will of the peasants, the system has played a significant role and significant achievements were scored in production.

However, since cadres of the rural communes and brigades have been under the influence of "leftist" ideology for a long time, up till now, some comrades still do not have enough understanding of the great significance of responsibility systems; they do not understand the agricultural principles and policies adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, they are scared of making the same historical so-called "rightist" errors. At the same time, since the production responsibility system is a new thing, some comrades do not know how to specifically implement it. Therefore, the establishment of agricultural production responsibility systems is not universal. Moreover, consolidation and substantiation are urgently needed in places where the system has been established. In particular, if the systems of fixing output quotas for each household and assigning responsibility to each laborer and linking remuneration to output are not put into practice, then we will not be able to catch up with agricultural development and meet the demands of the commune members. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that we make good use of agricultural slack periods to launch general training based on document No 75 (1980) and document No 13 (1981) of the central authorities and document No 14 (1981) of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee as the principal teaching materials for basic-level cadres. To serve this purpose, the following circular has been issued:

1. In organizing basic-level training courses, we must take the county as the unit. The training courses should be under the direct care and leadership of the principal responsible comrades of county CCP committees. Participants in these training courses are mainly cadres involved in rural work at and above brigade-level, while emphasis is placed on secretaries of brigade party branches and leaders and accountants of brigades. The duration of each training session should be about 20 days.
2. Contents of training: First of all, the participants will study relevant documents of the central authorities; then principal responsible comrades of the county CCP committees will give reports on specific theories in accordance with the reality of rural areas in the county in the manner of explaining the profound in simple terms so as to enlighten other participants. By so doing, on the one hand, the participants should be able to correctly understand the spirit and substance of the central documents; on the other hand, they will use their brains, recall the past and contrast it with the present to sum up the positive and negative aspects of the experiences in their local districts and brigades since setting up agricultural cooperatives, and will have a better understanding of the danger of "leftist" ideology and the importance of establishing production responsibility systems. Thus, they will understand that the past "leftist" practice is not progressive, rather, it was rash advance. Practicing the responsibility system is not an act of retreat, instead, it highlights a return from the incorrect to the correct direction. The agricultural responsibility system is definitely not a temporary measure, instead, it is something essential for the production relations to suit the requirements of the development of the productive forces and for developing the socialist collective economy. On the basis of emancipating our minds and unifying our understanding, we must sum up and exchange the experiences in and methods of practicing various types of responsibility systems so that we will be able to have a better understanding of the substance of the different kinds of production responsibility systems and how they should be carried out. Furthermore, we will learn how to concretely solve the specific questions, so that everybody will want to practice responsibility systems and will know how to carry it out. What kinds of responsibility system should we choose? We must choose a suitable one to meet the needs of the local situation, proceed from the situation of the local districts and production teams, follow the mass line and act according to the will of the commune members. We should not promote "cutting with one knife."

After the responsibility system has been implemented, the decisionmaking power of the commune members will be strengthened and they will personally take care of and arrange for agricultural activities. The past practice of pressuring the peasants to reap and sow is no longer an applicable method to lead the masses.

Under the current new situation, how to improve and strengthen the party's leadership over agricultural production is a big question facing all cadres of communes and brigades. The establishment of responsibility systems is a great readjustment and allocation of the power of leadership over the collective economy and of the commune members' decisionmaking power. After discussion the basic-level cadres should be clear as to what their responsibilities are and what the commune members' responsibilities are. They should take care of their own job and let the commune members do the rest. Thus, we can ensure that the collective economy is conducted under centralized leadership and the initiative and enthusiasm of the commune members in carrying out decentralized management will be brought into full play. Hence, we can overcome the past shortcomings and errors in rigid control over production. At the same time, leadership is strengthened and we can avoid letting things drift. As a result, the activism of the collectives and the individuals will be motivated.

3. Training methods. First, the leading cadres should unite with the masses. The leading cadres are the leaders and participants of the training courses. They should study with the masses, and teach and learn from each other so that they will both benefit from the course and strengthen their relations and unity. Second, we must use the method of criticism and self-criticism. However, the method of criticism and self-criticism is mainly applicable to the leading cadres. As for the basic-level cadres, we should put the emphasis on education by positive example, present the facts and reason things out, help them to distinguish right from wrong by summing up experiences and encourage them to spontaneously correct their shortcomings and mistakes so that they can make a success of their work and of production and safeguard their socialist enthusiasm and hardworking spirit. To do a really good job in organizing the training courses, comrades of the county CCP committees have sent capable cadres to production teams to conduct surveys and investigations into all production responsibility systems before training starts, so that they can find out the thinking of the cadres and the masses and the successful experiences and problems existing in all responsibility systems. Hence, they will learn how to precisely solve all ideological and practical problems.

4. Funds and time of training. The provincial CCP Committee has decided to allocate 1 million yuan as training funds. Each participant is entitled to an expenditure of 80 cents to 1 yuan per day. If the amount is not enough to cover the actual expenses, all prefectures and counties should raise what is insufficient at their discretion. The funds for the training courses will be allocated by prefectures and municipalities to counties. In order to accomplish more with the same amount of money, participants from counties should bring their own luggage in order to solve accommodation problems. They should avoid living in guesthouses. As for the time of training, the counties should decide it themselves and conduct the training during agricultural slack periods so as to strive to finish the training after summer harvest and before autumn harvest. When problems crop up in the course of training, they must promptly report them to the provincial CCP Committee; when the training courses are finished, all prefectural and municipal CCP committees should hand in written reports to the provincial CCP Committee.



JILIN SURVEYS STAFF, WORKER ECONOMIC SITUATION

SK170417 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, the provincial statistical bureau recently conducted a survey on the economic situation of 635 staff member and worker families in Changchun, Jilin, Siping, Baicheng, Tonghua and Yanji Municipalities. The results of the survey indicate that in the first quarter of 1981, the income of urban staff members and workers increased somewhat and their living conditions and living standards improved.

In the first quarter of 1981, monthly per capita income was 34.28 yuan, an increase of 16.48 percent over the corresponding 1980 period and an increase of 17.18 yuan compared with the corresponding 1965 period, a rise of 100 percent. According to the survey, the number of prosperous families increased, and the number of poor families markedly decreased. With this increase in income, the people's living expenses have also substantially increased. There has been a change in the way money is spent. Purchases of clothing and daily necessities now exceed purchases of foodstuffs. According to the survey, the reason for the improvement of urban staff member and worker families' living standards is that more people have been employed and the number of persons having no ability to work has decreased. With the improved staff and worker families' living standards, more extensive goods and durable consumer goods are needed. In the last 2 or 3 years, consumers who wanted to buy expensive goods such as televisions, tape recorders, washing machines, cameras, electric fans and other electric appliances markedly increased.

Since 1978, our province has constructed more than 4.2 million square meters of housing for residents, improving the housing conditions of urban staff members and workers.

LIAONING OFFICIAL URGES ATTACK ON ESCAPED CRIMINALS

SK161248 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Speech by Zhang Qingtai, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee: "The Wish of the People"--recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress approved the NPC resolution on strengthening the explanation of laws, the decision on approving death sentences and the decision on dealing with offenders who either escape from detention or commit new crimes while undergoing reform and reeducation through labor. The promulgation of the resolution and decisions is absolutely necessary in strengthening the socialist legal systems, safeguarding public security and ensuring the smooth progress of the economic readjustment. It fully reflects the common aspiration of the people in Liaoning Province and has won the support of the broad masses.

Since the beginning of this year, our province has exerted painstaking efforts to attack criminal activities and improve public security. As a result, the masses have become more enthusiastic about the struggle against criminals, criminal activities are less rampant and the number of criminal cases has declined somewhat. The situation as a whole is good.

However, we must realize that many serious public security problems still exist in both urban and rural areas. The situation has not improved substantively. The crime rate fluctuates from time to time. The masses say: Today we eat well but do not sleep well. Therefore, we must continue to implement the principle of punishing criminals according to law as soon and as severely as possible. Criminals seriously endangering social order must be punished severely and quickly.



This work should be widely publicized. Only by so doing can we encourage standing up for what is right, dampen criminals' arrogance, make evildoers inferior to good persons and afraid of violating the law, improve social order day by day and enable the masses not only to eat well but also to sleep well.

Quite a few criminals seriously endangering public security are escapees or have undergone reform and reeducation through labor but refuse to change their ways despite repeated admonitions. Insofar as our province is concerned, many criminals have escaped from places where they are supposed to be reformed and reeducated through labor. Some hide in our society and continue to commit crimes, including some big ones. This is an important issue threatening public security.

Last February, a criminal escaped from the (Gaoshandi) reformatory. Armed with a dagger, he robbed three places in one night. In addition to taking clothes and other articles, he killed two persons and injured three others. Another criminal who escaped from [words indistinct] and raped a girl at [words indistinct] threatened that he would rape more girls because to become a good person was not the purpose of his escape. The broad masses of the people in our province urge severe punishment be meted out to criminals who refuse to change their ways despite repeated admonitions.

#### BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG SOYBEAN SOWING--Heilongjiang Province this year has planted 27 million mu of soybeans, an increase of 2.3 million mu over 1980. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jun 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG INSECT CIRCULAR--The Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government issued an emergency circular 13 June, urging efforts to prevent and treat armyworms and grassborers and give insect pest information and technical guidance to peasants. The circular also calls on departments concerned to prepare agricultural chemicals for treating insect pests in 23 municipalities and counties in Songhuajiang, Suihua, Nenjing and Heihe Prefectures, where insect pests are a serious problem. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 81 SK]

JILIN MINORITY VISITING GROUP--The provincial minority nationality visiting group finished touring Beijing, Tianjin, Nanjing, Zhenjiang, Wuxi, Suzhou and Shanghai and returned to Changchun on 4 June. Song Renyuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and director of the provincial party committee's United Front Work Department, and Luo Yuejia, deputy Jilin governor, received the group's members. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jun 81 SK]

JILIN CONSUMER GOODS--Jilin Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular on expanding commodity sales and reducing goods in stock to promote withdrawal of currency from circulation and to stabilize markets. It urges commercial departments to sell all goods in stock, especially those badly needed by the people so as to satisfy the people's needs and stabilize markets. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jun 81 SK]

LIAONING COUNTERFEIT CASE--The Shenyang Municipal Public Security Bureau cracked a counterfeit-money case. Two criminals (Liu Zhihua) and (Liu Zhizhong) were arrested for forging some 500 5-yuan bills of renminbi in June 1979 and putting them into circulation in Harbin, Shenyang, Dalian, Anshan, Yingkou and Fishun Municipalities. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 81 SK]

LIAONING RICE TRANSPLANTATION--Liaoning Province has virtually completed the task of paddy rice transplantation. As of 8 June, it had transplanted 5.4 million mu of paddy rice, 90 percent of the provincial transplanting plan. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 81 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON U.S. DECISION TO SELL ARMS TO PRC

OW171119 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Taipei, 17 Jun (AFP)--The Nationalist Chinese Government today apparently tried hard to conceal its indignation by describing as "unfortunate" the U.S. decision to sell weapons to the Chinese communist regime.

The Foreign Ministry, in a statement answering press queries, indicated that it was pleased that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had reiterated his firm intention to fully implement the Taiwan Relations Act "because we believe this is beneficial to both the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the United States of America."

On the U.S. decision to loosen up restrictions on arms sales to Communist China, the ministry had the following to say:

"We are deeply concerned over this unfortunate decision, because it is not in the interest of the peace and stability of the East Asian and Pacific region.

"We see no benefit but harm out of this to both the United States and other free nations in this region."

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced in Beijing yesterday that Washington had agreed to lift restrictions on sales of lethal military equipment to China. The Nationalist Chinese have strongly opposed U.S. sales of weapons of any sort to the Chinese communist regime, let alone offensive arms which the U.S. has now decided to sell to Beijing.

The brief Foreign Ministry statement came late this afternoon, apparently after careful deliberation on its phrasing.

Meanwhile, Mr Tu Heng-tze, a specialist on U.S. affairs, said he was shocked and he regretted the U.S. decision to supply China with offensive weapons in spite of its willingness to sell Taiwan defensive arms. "The U.S. Congress is expected to raise hell about it, and countries in Southeast Asia, which constantly feel a threat from China, will certainly express their opposition," Mr Tu asserted.

Mr Ke Tun-hua, a retired admiral, however, saw the good side of the U.S. decision. He said that by providing the two rival parties of the Taiwan Straits with sophisticated weapons, Washington was enabling both sides to elevate their respective combat strength, thus enhancing their capability against Soviet infiltration.

"China has limited purchasing power, therefore, is not in a position to buy large sizes of weapons from the United States, but will purchase certain technological equipment," Admiral Ke said.

Other observers were suggested that the change of U.S. policy in arms sales to China was mainly meant as a warning to the Soviet Union.

Presumably for that reason, the government has been tight-lipped on Secretary Haig's visit to Beijing, leaving any possible adverse comments to be voiced by the Soviets.

Political observers here believe that the new U.S. military policy toward China stems from a "protect Deng" campaign in the United States. The campaign advocated U.S. assistance to maintain the status of Deng Xiaoping, the de facto ruler in China, so as to prevent the country from returning to its previously extreme leftist line, thus creating stumbling blocks in the mutual goal of containing the campaign expansion [as received].

The campaign, conspicuously reflected in leading newspapers in the United States, was (?regarded) here as a typical Chinese communist trick of "playing weak" which, local editorials said, had caused the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) losing the China mainland, and which is now being played again to induce the United States into a similar trap.

CHINA POST EDITORIAL ON U.S. NEED FOR SEALIFT

OW160647 Taipei CHINA POST in English 12 Jun 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Life Lines for America"]

[Text] More than ever the United States needs the Republic of China. This fact is confirmed by the shipping trade group, the joint maritime congress. Earlier this year, U.S. Admiral Thomas B. Hayward, the chief of naval operations, testified at a congressional hearing that "without adequate and reliable sealift, literally none of our military plans are executable." It is true aircraft can speed a relatively small quantity of arms and supplies in an emergency, but at least 85 percent of the supplies essential to maintain troops must be transported by sea.

Thus, the United States has become a nation dependent on foreign sealift. In the words of one military expert, "It is a strategic nightmare." Less than 1 percent of the strategic minerals and dry bulk items needed to maintain the American economy and sustain military needs are now delivered in U.S. flagships. U.S. energy imports are delivered in foreign transport. Only 3 percent of the oil imported is carried to America in American tankers.

The change which has come about in the last three decades is shocking. In 1950, the United States operated the largest merchant fleet in the world, with 3,561 merchant vessels. The Soviet Union had only 437 ships. In 1980, the American merchant marine had shrunk to 569 ships, less than Communist China. During the same three decades the Republic of China's merchant marine grew to among the ten merchant fleets of the world.

There are other factors. The existing U.S. merchant ships are old, slow and inefficient. The Republic of China's merchant marine is modern, fast and equipped to handle all kinds of cargo. In 1950, U.S. merchant ships led the world in gross tonnage, with 32.6 percent. In 1980, the gross tonnage of American ships was down to 3.4 percent.

Wars are won by economics. This nation's exports increase each year and maintain our favourable trade balance. Our flagships are this country's best guarantee of favorable rates and routes for our exports. They are as well our best salesmen in overseas trade. The Republic of China has led the world in the development of container ships. We also lead the world in container port facilities. The result is that Taiwan is the crossroads of Asia in trade.

American shipyards have been deteriorating and are no longer capable of building both cargo and military vessels. The Republic of China has an expanding shipyard industry capable of handling both cargo ships and military craft of all types. We have orders on hand for the construction of some of the world's largest oil tankers.

Traditionally, the United States has scuttled its merchant fleet after every war. Then when war came it had to launch an expensive crash program. When the next war emergency arrives, there may not be time.

There is no more compelling reason now why the United States must turn to the Republic of China as its defense in the Pacific.

SAUDI PAPER INTERVIEWS PREMIER SUN ON U.S. RELATIONS

OW151115 Taipei CHINA POST in English 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Jidda, 8 Jun (CNA)--The AL-MEDINA newspaper Monday devoted a full page to an interview with ROC Premier Sun Yun-hsuan in which the premier said the Republic of China under the sagacious leadership of President Chiang Ching-kuo has become more united and vigorous in accelerating development of "our base of national revival."

A picture of Premier Sun accompanies the interview, which contains the premier's answers to 15 questions submitted in writing by columnist Thamer al-Maiman.



The headlines include "We insist on unification of China but will never enter into any contact or negotiation with the Peiping regime," "Washington has made a strategic mistake by cooperating with the Chinese communists," and "We need more sophisticated navy and air force weapons."

#### Al-Maiman Interview

The following are Premier Sun Yun-hsuan's answers to questions raised by columnist Thamer M. al-Maiman of AL-MEDINA of Saudi Arabia.

Q. Do you think former U.S. President Jimmy Carter used recognition of the Peiping regime as a card against the Soviet Union? If so, do you think the Reagan administration will carry on this policy, or will there be a change?

A. Some people in the United States may be interested in trying to play the so-called "Red China card" to hold the Soviet Union in check but we think that given the poverty and backwardness on the Chinese mainland, the United States will gain little. The ultimate objective of all communist regimes, including that on the Chinese mainland, is to communize the world. Any support for communism is an invitation to trouble. Such newspapers as the New York TIMES, Chicago TRIBUNE, Boston HERALD AMERICAN and Los Angeles TIMES have carried editorials and articles objecting to U.S. sale of arms to the Peiping regime in an effort to counterbalance the Soviet Union. They have pointed out the strategic fallacies involved. President Reagan has a deep insight into the evil essence and doomed fiasco of communism. From his recent speeches we can see that he is a statesman of steadfast position and unwavering principles. I am sure he will find the best long-range policy toward the communist nations.

Q. Have you had any communications with the Reagan administration?

A. We have maintained all necessary communications with the Reagan administration from the beginning.

#### Future Sino-American Relations

Q. The Reagan administration has displayed a strong attitude toward the Soviet Union and world communism and President Reagan made strong statements about Sino-American relations during the presidential campaign. Can you predict the development of this relationship?

A. President Chiang Ching-kuo has pointed out that "united, both the ROC and U.S. will benefit; divided, both will be hurt." We welcome any measures that will help improve Sino-American relations. President Reagan is a political leader with principles and ideals, and we hope the new U.S. administration will handle its relations with the Republic of China on the basis of his policy statement of last August 25. Our country will continue its friendship with the United States, and endeavor to promote mutually beneficial cooperative relations on the basis of trust and understanding.

#### Changes in People's Attitudes

Q. Do you think people in Taiwan have made any change, however slight, in national consciousness, their sentiments toward the Chinese mainland and the United States two years after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Chinese communist regime? If so, what is the tendency?

A. U.S. recognition of the Chinese communist regime was a staggering blow to our country. However, our people realized the importance of self-reliance and the significance of "help comes only when people help themselves." Under the sagacious leadership of President Chiang Ching-kuo, the nation has become even more united and vigorous in accelerating development of our bastion of national revival. Our achievements are to be strikingly contrasted with conditions on the Chinese mainland.



This reinforces our faith and our sense of mission in unifying China under the three principles of the people. As a bellwether in the democratic camp, the United States has made historic contributions to world peace. We hope it will carry out its responsibility as leader of the free world.

#### Peiping-U.S. Cooperation

Q. The United States and Communist China have been increasing their military cooperation. Do you think this cooperation will jeopardize the security of your country?

A. The attempt of "associating with Red China to counterbalance Soviet Russia" will provide no strategic benefit to the United States but will damage peace and security of the Pacific and Asian countries, including the Republic of China.

The existence of the ROC is a great threat to the Chinese communist regime, so it has been attempting to destroy the ROC at all times and by all means. It has never announced that it will abandon the use of force against the Republic of China.

Q. In the last three years, the United States has said that the Republic of China is capable of making nuclear weapons. Do you really have such a plan?

A. We adhere to the principle of peaceful use of atomic energy.

#### National Recovery

Q. One day President Chiang Kai-shek was asked: When do you think the Chinese mainland will be restored? The president replied: Any day in the next 500 years.

Do you still have that same idea today?

A. The Republic of China's strategy of opposing the communists and seeking national recovery continues to be based on the guiding principle laid down by President Chiang Kai-shek: "30 percent military and 70 percent political." Our life style and the political and economic achievements on Taiwan provide a political summons to our compatriots on the mainland. Dictatorial and oppressive Chinese communist rule is hated by the people on the mainland. Our recovery of the mainland is therefore in accord with the wishes of the mainland people and will receive their enthusiastic support.

#### Defense Weapons From U.S.

Q. Last January, the U.S. State Department announced that the country would sell you \$280 million worth of defensive weapons. How much of this plan has been carried out up to now?

A. We have been continuing our consultations with the U.S. on the supply of weapons in accordance with the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act and our security needs. Although the U.S. proclaimed to continue the sales of military weapons to the Republic of China, so far we are only allowed to buy certain infantry weapons and in small quantity. The purchase of more sophisticated navy and air force weapons to meet our urgent defense needs has not yet been agreed upon.

#### Cooperation Between U.S., Japan and Peiping

Q. Would you like to comment on present and future cooperation among the United States, Communist China and Japan?

A. Such cooperation is impractical. The Peiping regime and the Soviet Union practice communism and oppose freedom and democracy. Their ultimate aim is to communize the world. By uniting Japan and the United States, the Chinese communists seek to apply leverage against the Soviet Union and establish their hegemony. The Peiping regime is poor and backward and does not keep its promises. Its cooperation with the United States and Japan is mere expediency.

TA KUNG PAO ON CONCLUSION OF SINO-U.S. TALKS

HK170502 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Jun 81 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Relatively Positive Conclusion to Sino-U.S. Talks"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping's Comment on the Talks

The climax of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to China is over. He will leave Beijing for Manila tomorrow.

In the activities of the past 2 days, he met with three vice premiers. His talks with Huang Hua on foreign affairs were the main agenda. He also discussed military affairs with Geng Biao and held talks with Bo Yibo on economics.

It seems that yesterday's schedule was a brief summary of his visit.

Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping received him yesterday morning, saying: I am glad that your talks with Vice Premier Huang Hua have been very, very successful. This is the comment of a Chinese leader on the talks.

After that, Haig met with Premier Zhao Zhiyang in the afternoon and presented him with President Reagan's letter of invitation. Premier Zhao accepted the invitation and invited President Reagan to visit China when it is convenient.

Creating Conditions for Leaders' Mutual Visits

In the ordinary course of events, presenting a presidential letter to the premier of another country is the first thing a visitor does. However, this matter was handled when the visitor was winding up his visit.

Judging from the relations between the two countries, it was not strange to make such arrangements, because before and after taking office, Reagan has time and again delivered speeches and taken actions which turn back the wheel of Sino-American relations. If the United States had failed to clarify these problems, we wonder whether Zhao Zhiyang would have accepted the invitation.

After detailed talks, the play of mutual visits by leaders of the two countries was finally performed. It is obvious that a relatively positive conclusion has been reached in the talks.

U.S. Officials Proclaim Their Intention To "Beat the Tiger"

After reading reports published by the Chinese and U.S. press, we believe that there are two points which should be mentioned. First, the two sides hold closer views on the international situation and second, the two sides refrained from making any open comment on the selling of U.S. arms to Taiwan. No information was disclosed in this respect. At Haig's return banquet held yesterday, Huang Hua and Haig talked a lot about the international situation.

For instance, Haig confirmed, after holding talks with the Chinese leaders, that both sides have a very close evaluation of the international situation.

Huang Hua said although the viewpoints of both sides are not completely the same, they have realized that under the present international situation, the two countries assume great responsibility for defending world peace and security.

Outside the meetings, U.S. officials talked about "Wu Song beating a tiger"--the United States will inevitably fight the tiger, the Soviet hegemonists. They also talked about the problem of Kampuchea--all force will be used (including military force) to drive Vietnam out of Kampuchea.

**Bilateral Relations Hinge on Practical Acts of U.S.**

Although the problem of selling U.S. arms to Taiwan was not directly mentioned, traces can still be found.

Haig pointed out that the United States, under the leadership of President Reagan, is determined to further develop the cooperative relations between the two countries in accordance with the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations. Such being the case, the United States should, of course, not use the incorrect U.S.-Taiwan relations to obstruct the cooperation between China and the United States.

Furthermore, Haig laid his emphasis on "patience and foresight" to peacefully solve the differences left over from history.

Huang Hua said China sincerely wishes to cooperate with the United States and improve their relations. However, he pointed out that China is "listening to what the United States says and watching what it does." He also hoped that the United States would prove its promise by practical acts.

**Impact on the International Situation**

That is how the first high-level Sino-American talks since Reagan came to power have ended. They will have a great impact on the international situation in which flashpoints are occurring everywhere.

**HONGQI ARTICLE ON MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT CITED**

HK170233 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Jun 81 p 3

[Report: "HONGQI Article Stresses That Mao Zedong Thought Will Always Be the Guiding Ideology but Cannot Be Described as the Third Milestone"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWENSHE)--HONGQI No 12 issued today carries a long article on the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought, jointly written by Ma Qibin [7456 7871 1755] Chen Dengcai [7115 4098 2088], and Chen Weisan [7115 1218 0005]. The article stresses that we should always take Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of the CCP and our country and points out that we should not take a dogmatist or nihilist attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought and should not deny the guiding role played by Mao Zedong Thought just because of mistakes committed by Mao Zedong in his old age.

When talking about the formation of Mao Zedong Thought, the article says that in the course of the Chinese new democratic revolution and in the collective struggle of the party and the people, the creation of Mao Zedong Thought, essentially characterized by the integration of Marxist-Leninist theory with the actual movement of the Chinese revolution, was an inevitable historical phenomenon.

The article says; From the time when the CCP was founded to the first great revolutionary period, the CCP began to study basic problems of the Chinese revolution, and in the great struggle of the whole country against imperialism and feudalism, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Li Dazhao, Qu Qiubai, Cai Hesen, Deng Zhongxia, Chen Yannian and others upheld the principled stand of Marxism-Leninism and integrated Marxism-Leninism with the actual practice of the Chinese revolution.

Analyzing the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought, the article holds:

--The period from 1927 to the Cunyi conference in January 1935 was an important period for the formation of Mao Zedong Thought.

--The period from 1935 to 1945 was an important period for the increasing enrichment, development and maturity of Mao Zedong Thought in all aspects.

--The period from 1946 to 1957 was a period in which Mao Zedong Thought continued to develop and scored great victories in new practice.



The article points out: Seeking truth from facts, following the mass line and maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our hands and relying on our own efforts are three basic points of Mao Zedong Thought. These three basic points are the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in Chinese conditions and are valuable spiritual wealth of the CCP and our country.

The article points out: Mistakes committed by Mao Zedong in his old age violated the scientific theory of Mao Zedong Thought and should of course be differentiated from Mao Zedong Thought. Likewise, theories and policies such as the struggle against hegemonism, the theory of three worlds, and so on, which were put forward by Mao Zedong in his old age and have been tested and proven correct in practice should also be included in the scientific theory of Mao Zedong Thought. This alone is a materialist attitude of seeking truth from facts. At the same time we also hold that the scientific principles of Mao Zedong Thought have greatly developed the theory of Marxism-Leninism, but this development is not a comprehensive one, and still less can we describe it as the third milestone. This alone is a materialist attitude of seeking truth from facts.

The article says that since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a new period of upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought has begun.

#### TUNGHSIANG TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION AFTER THIS ISSUE

HK161136 Hong Kong TUNGHSIANG in Chinese No 33, 16 Jun 81 p 6

["Editor's Comments"]

[Text] After editing this issue of TUNGHSIANG, we have to say with regret: The TUNGHSIANG monthly has decided to suspend publication for the time being, after publication of issue No 33.

TUNGHSIANG started publication 2 years and 9 months ago. Our aim was to give objective accounts of the motherland's situation and analyze the political trends there, and we have made efforts to achieve this aim. With the love and support of the readers at home and abroad, our magazine has maintained its sales at a satisfactory volume and is selling more and more copies. Despite the rise of commodity prices and the worsening of inflation, we have been able to make both ends meet and to gain a little surplus. The main reason for the suspension of our magazine is that our sister publication CHENG MING has been changed into a daily and all the manpower of our editorial department has been plunged into the work of publishing this newspaper, so that we cannot spare any manpower to run our magazine. We will resume publication of our magazine as soon as we can spare the manpower. We are grateful to the readers for their support over the past almost three years.

Though this is the last issue before suspension, we did not want to get it done in a slapdash manner. The day when this issue of TUNGHSIANG is published will probably be the time when the long-awaited 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee opens. This will be a meeting of vital significance. Its discussion and adoption of the "resolution on several historical questions since the founding of new China" and the changes in the personnel affairs of the central authorities will have far-reaching influence on the CCP and the PRC. In his article "The Sixth Plenary Session as Seen Inside the City of Beijing," Mr Kuan Tai-chang has made some revelations and forecasts. This article deserves the readers' close attention.

The "Bai Hua incident" has come to an end for the time being. The response of the mainland writers to this incident and the way the mainstream in the CCP handled it have been gratifying. Evidently, the footstep of the springtime in literature and art can be distinctly heard. This issue of TUNGHSIANG carries a few articles on the literary arena. They include "The 'Bai Hua Incident' and the 'Counterattack' From Writers," "Mao Dun's View Toward 'Democracy in Literature and Art,'" "The Lesson of 'Wang Zhaojun' by Cao Yu," and so forth. They explain some aspects of this question. Other articles on activities in the mainland include "Changes in the Way 'Mao Zedong Thought' Is Put," "The Appalling 'Grain Incident' in Heilongjiang," "Grievances Concerning the Ningliu Highway" and "Progress in the Study of Extraordinary Functions in the Human Body." They are worth reading.

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